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NEW POLICY ON FOREIGN LOANS WINS

Glass Resolution Keeping Government Hands Off Generally Welcomed

RECORD OF HANDLING DATES FROM HARDING

Investment Sources Feel That Liberalization Will Help Situation in the End

By H. B. ELLISTON
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5—No little significance is attached in investment banking circles to the approval by the Senate recently of the Glass resolution condemning the practice of the State Department in supervising all foreign applications for American loans.

Since 1922 the State Department has exercised what is tantamount to control of the foreign investment market of New York, and although in several respects this has not been unwelcome to certain investment houses, it has undoubtedly led to misunderstanding among American investors, and is increasingly regarded, as the Senate resolution testified, as questionable in the larger interests of public and international policy.

In its general application, the policy of supervising foreign loans dates from 1922. Before that year the State Department restricted its interest to specific areas. For example, it kept close watch over the American loans contracted by the Central American countries. Then, in respect to China, the American Government several times sponsored the formation of American banking groups for the purpose of joining international banking consortiums which maintained financial relations with the Chinese Republic. In these two areas there were special reasons for the interposition of the State Department.

An extension of American Government concern in the lending of American money abroad was the result of the post-war growth of the United States as a creditor nation. Before the World War America was financed by Europe. After the war the European nations turned to the United States for help in completing reconstruction programs. Moreover the United States was the only country left on a gold standard, and if the world was to be brought back to that standard, it was essential for the United States to supply credits or redistribute gold.

At the same time European nations owed the United States for war supplies and for several years after the war made no effort to reply to the American request that this indebtedness should be funded. Out of this situation grew the policy of supervising foreign loans.

President Harding announced the new policy in highly tentative terms.

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Paris Government Seeks Control of Plane Line to Chile

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS March 5—The Aeropostale Company which has the French Government contract for carrying air mail via Spain and Africa to South America, having found itself in financial straits due to difficulties of the banking group which controls it, the Government has rushed to its aid with a plan for reorganization which would bring it under government control.

Official interest in the company's operations arises from the fact that it is the only organization which gives France a share in aviation developments in South America, where international competition is especially keen. Not only does an American company occupy a prominent position in mail and passenger transportation there, but other European states are known to be seeking a share in this business.

The recent flight of the Italian squadron of seaplanes to South America is considered the first step in the establishment of a regular Italian air line, and a German project for dirigible service on the same route gained much attention when the Graf Zeppelin made its flight.

The present French service extends from Paris to Buenos Aires, Arg., and Santiago, Chile. Although mail was once carried over the entire route by airplane, the transatlantic section from Dakar, Senegal, to Natal, Brazil, is regularly covered by fast mail boats.

The proposal submitted by Jacques Louis Dumesnil, Minister of Air, to the aviation committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and now being considered by that committee and the Finance Committee of the Chamber, is that the company be completely reorganized with new capital, so as to give the Government 51 per cent of its stock and be granted a new contract for a period of 10 years.

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If You Feel Like a Worm, Fly and Forget It, This Man Says

ALDEN FREEMAN

WHEN a man frequently enough has done his thinking on the topside of a cloud, the old world he has known never again will seem the same. And as it is a man who has traveled many thousands of miles in the air just for the fun of it who says so, there appears to be every justification for thinking that it may be so. When Rufus Steele got Alden Freeman, as the tenth in his series of 11 men prominent in American affairs, to talk, he started something. Mr. Freeman says that no one can fly thousands of miles without developing a new dimension. "He just isn't the same old earthworm," he says, "and that's that."

Outstanding Ideas of Outstanding Americans

By RUFUS STEELE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"Of all the laymen who have flown 10,000 miles or more—and there are a good many of us now—I believe not one would fail to assure you that travel by air literally sets up new dimensions in a man's life.

"The adventure aspect of flying may wear off, the romance of it grow dim through familiarity, but no amount of matter-of-factness can blind a man to the scenes, sensations and possibilities of the new world he traverses as often as he takes off by air express. After doing his thinking on the top side of the clouds again and again he just isn't the same old earthworm, and that's that."

This homage to the aerial highway is paid by Alden Freeman, political reformer and philanthropist, of East Orange, N. J., and Miami Beach. He discovered the air at threescore years and five and has done more than any other man perhaps to establish the fact that the countries of the West Indies, of Central America and South America are but an unfatiguing hop away from the international airport just outside this city.

"Three years ago I thought my travel days were done," Mr. Freeman explained; "then I met an airplane and soon learned that, although I had been all over the world, my days of ideal travel were just about to begin. After many thousands of miles by air I can truthfully say that steamships seem intolerable, railroad trains archaic and automobiles as useful chiefly in transporting the traveler between airport and town.

"Never in steamer, Pullman or motor have I found anything approximating the almost unbelievable physical comfort of traveling by air. Even so, the seats in the big transports can and will be vastly improved. The carryalls will take a lesson from the tiny two-place plane in which I flew the other day from Kingston, Jamaica, to Port au Prince, Haiti. I sat on one air cushion, sank back against another that accommodated itself exactly to my body and slept luxuriously during most of the trip. I was in an open plane, but by a system of speaking tubes the pilot and I could even hear each other whisper.

"I have flown all day and got out of the plane at evening, 1000 miles or more from my starting point, more refreshed than when we took off in the morning. There had been many things that added to one's well-being and exhilaration.

"When I began to fly the region of the Caribbean it was really as though I entered a new life. Tropical clouds above and around, tropical sunshine streaming over one, tropical trees and tropical waters below—these constitute a kind of magic that does not diminish with accustomedness. I wonder whether there is another sensation like flying for hours above the sea—and you learn from the air that the sea isn't at all the flat thing it seems from a steamer deck—and plunging down in the golden glow of evening to emerald mountains and shining shores, such as one finds in Haiti.

"Air scenes paint themselves upon the memory with a new vividness. I can close my eyes and find myself sailing close to the high peaks of the San Marta Range in Colombia. Below and about are clouds that come so near to sparkling like snow and ice that I fancy myself flying with Byrd to the south pole. I see again the bright dresses of the San Blas Indians as they flee from the plane's shadow and take refuge in their huts built on piles.

"Once more I am above the volcanoes of San Salvador, with a view into their fiery depths surpassing anything I ever saw in the crater of Vesuvius.

"Now I am crossing the Haitian lakes en route to Porto Rico, and that waving colored canopy is flamingos in flight and those stumps at the water's edge are upraised alligator snouts.

"Tomorrow everything but cargo will go by air. In this is wrapped up the union of the Americas, the expanding of human life, the destiny of the race. Seasoned fliers we deem ourselves, yet we have merely glimpsed the wonders that are to be ours in the air."

IDLE IN BRITAIN DECREASE

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Statistics indicating a decrease in unemployment for the second successive week were issued yesterday by the Ministry of Labor. On Feb. 23 the total unemployed was 2,617,858, which was 13,554 less than the week before, but 1,078,363 more than the same week a year ago.

TIDES RECEDING ALL ALONG COAST OF NEW ENGLAND

Rail, Ferry and Ship Lines Resume Schedules After Big Storm

New England began to sweep out its scuppers today as the highest tide since 1909 receded all along the coast.

Ferries at Boston continued their service as the water mounted to 12 feet 6 inches at 11:40 a. m.—1 foot 2 inches below the high mark of 24 hours before.

Railroad lines reported that since resumption of operations yesterday afternoon trains have been running regularly and on time.

The Robert E. Lee, New York boat of the New England Steamship Company, docked at 3 a. m. after remaining all night at safe anchorage below the southern entrance of the Cape Cod Canal while a 60-mile gale spent itself.

Veering around from northeast to an offshore direction at northwest, the wind withdrew its force from the tide and dropped to an average of 25 miles per hour. At the same time the barometric pressure rose from the low which prevailed yesterday, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. It was reported at that office that the storm was steadily dissipating.

Water stood on a few portions of Boston wharves at the high this noon. Traffic continued without hindrance on Atlantic Avenue. Shipping plied with only the necessity for keeping a wary eye out to avoid "grounding" on wharves that were awash.

Throughout the storm, ships at sea weathered through without serious mishap.

At Winthrop, Nahant, Revere and other points along the shore, flood conditions of yesterday did not recur. The waves continued to pound the shattered sea wall at Winthrop, but without their previous force.

Nancy, the five-master that has for years been a show place after washing ashore at Nantasket, parted its stern cable and slid 12 feet further on shore during the height of the storm.

Owners of beach cottages from Maine to Rhode Island began to reclaim their properties today after many of them had been washed from their foundations.

Section of Texas Urged as New State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Proposal to form a new state, the forty-ninth of the Union, out of a group of eight counties in the southern tip of Texas, recalls the suggestion made some time ago by John N. Garner, Representative of Uvalde, that Texas be divided into several states. The Garner suggestion, it also will be recalled, was rather generally disapproved by those Texans interviewed on the subject.

A proposal to make a new state to be called Rio Grande—that stream would be its western boundary—was made Feb. 23 at a meeting in Pharr by the Hidalgo County Republican Executive Committee. The idea is credited to Robert N. Clarke of Edinburgh, member of the county committee and president of the Edinburg Republican Club.

The proposal would include in the new state the four counties which, taken together, are described as the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Besides those counties—Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy and Starr—the projected State of Rio Grande would embrace Jim Hogg, Zapata, Brooks and Kenedy Counties.

The Lower Valley has a population twice that of Nevada and equal to the population of Wyoming and Delaware, Mr. Clarke said in support of his proposition. He contended that products of the region are in many ways different from those of other sections of Texas and, therefore, the section's needs are "more individual." The "valley" has been developed largely as a citrus fruit growing area.

RASKOB DROPS WET STRATEGY FOR TIME BEING

Dissent in the Democratic Ranks Results in Change of Plans by Chairman

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—The nation-wide dissent that manifested itself so powerfully during the past week in Democratic ranks against the plan of the Smith-Raskob-Shouse leadership to force a wet policy upon the party without waiting for the action of the national convention has prevailed—at least for the time being.

John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, made known this temporary abandonment of wet strategy when he took the presiding chair this morning at the special meeting of the National Committee which he had called.

Mr. Raskob's significant remarks were casual and incidental and made in connection with observations about the program of the special meeting, but their import was not lost upon the tense gathering.

When he quietly stated that later in the day he would make a speech enunciating views on certain policies but that there was no intention of forcing their acceptance at this meeting the assembly broke into enthusiastic applause.

Last-Minute Decision

It was authoritatively learned after the morning meeting that the abandonment of the policy program was a last-minute decision largely due to the counsel of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who has been in Washington conferring with Mr. Raskob for several days.

As late as yesterday afternoon it was known that Mr. Raskob was determined to go through with his plans. He held that he had the votes and that the issue should be forced at this time.

Apparently between yesterday and this morning Mr. Raskob changed his plan. Because of the close relation between him and former Governor Smith and the known fact that the latter was impressed by the widespread party dissent, it was generally accepted at the meeting that former Governor Smith had prevailed upon Mr. Raskob to modify his course.

In his speech in the afternoon Mr. Raskob quickly brought up the prohibition issue. As had been forecast he recommended a modified revision plan, which he designated the "home rule plan."

His proposal was that the Eighteenth Amendment be retained, and that another amendment be adopted which would give the states the right to determine their policy as regards prohibition. This amendment, he stated, would have to be ratified by state conventions in three-quarters of the states.

Each state in voting on the question of remaining wet or dry would have to decide its policy by a state-wide referendum, Mr. Raskob declared.

His suggestion to the National Committee was that it "suggest and advise the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention that it accept this plan."

"By this means," Mr. Raskob said, "we will eliminate the return of the saloon, and open the way for the people of the country to decide for them-

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Holland Purchases Russian Rye and Dumping Ceases

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland, March 5—A Dutch and German combination of grain firms has purchased all the available stocks of Russian rye now in the Netherlands to retail at a low price to Dutch consumers. It has also obtained a guarantee from the Russians not to put any more stocks on the Rotterdam market for two months, it was reported here yesterday.

Thus the method which is often advocated to control Russian dumping, namely retailing in the hands of a monopoly with additional dumping checked, is being applied. The rye purchased amounts to 135,000 tons, which will be sold at approximately $13.90 per ton.

Until recently the sale of Russian grain in the Netherlands was boycotted by a cooperative purchasing combination of Dutch farmers. But this policy was recently withdrawn because of the financial drain caused by the need to buy higher priced Dutch grain in place of the cheap Russian product.

The Russian rye, amounting to the large total of 164,000 tons, was stocked, at the end of February, mainly in Rhine barges at Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

It was intended to sell some to Germany, but this was found impossible. Since the average Dutch rye crop amounts to 350,000 tons annually, the Russian parcel now offered equals two-fifths of the average home crop.

TURKISH PARLIAMENT VOTES TO DISSOLVE

ANGORA, Turk., March 5 (AP)—The Turkish Parliament, acting on instructions from Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President, today voted its own dissolution after enacting a measure calling a new general election and another reducing the salaries of deputies.

In the general election the full franchise is granted Turkish women and it is expected the new "economy" Parliament will include several women deputies, one of them probably Afet Hanim, the adopted daughter of the President.

'Auf Wiedersehen'

DR. AND MRS. ALBERT EINSTEIN — Wide World

The Gifted German Natural Scientist Says Farewell to New York as He Sails for Europe After His Visit to the Astronomers at Mount Wilson.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—The man who can bridge the vast spaces between the stars with a single formula left here for Berlin last night, but he took an ordinary steamship—even as you and I.

Dr. Albert Einstein is going home. In a little time the strains of a violin may be heard again in his modest apartment on Haberlandstrasse. Yet out in California, at the great observatory upon Mt. Wilson, natural scientists will still be studying the chalk-marked blackboard that he left behind; recalling his elaboration of relativity which may enlarge the concepts of space itself.

Frau Einstein, too, is going home. The phalanx of reporters has completed its march and countermarch. Cyclops-eyed cameras have ended their pursuit of the kindly face, the brisk mustache and the tumultuous hair of her famous husband.

The last banquet, where the American Palestine Campaign paid tribute to Dr. Einstein as a "great Jew, the possessor of a warm and beautiful heart," is over. The farewell from President Hoover has been read which told his admiration for Dr. Einstein's "distinguished service to mankind through . . . scientific speculation and researches."

Three months in America . . . It will seem quiet in Berlin.

And so the steamship Deutschland crept slowly down the Narrows at midnight. Because they are going home, Frau Einstein and her husband appeared happy—as would you and I.

2,000,000,000 Years Declared Age of Earth

Committee of Research Council Bases Its Figures on Radio Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5—The age of the earth has been computed. Six of the world's outstanding researchers have set the figure at approximately 2,000,000,000 years. Appointed four years ago by the National Research Council to study this problem they have based their figures on the radioactivity of rocks.

The committee consisted of Ernest W. Brown, Sterling professor of mathematics, Yale; Arthur Holmes, professor of geology, Durham University; A. C. Lane, professor of geology and mineralogy, Tufts College; Charles Schuchert, professor emeritus or paleontology and historical geology, Yale, and Adolph Knopf, professor of physical geology, Yale, chairman.

The report as a whole gives evidence that all methods hitherto used in calculating the age of the earth are inaccurate with the exception of the calculation based on the disintegration of radioactive elements, used from different approaches by Professors Holmes and Kovarik, who arrived at the figure of approximately 1,852,000,000.

Professor Kovarik's formula makes use of the fact that varying amounts of radioactive elements and their products found in radioactive minerals undergo a change at a certain rate of disintegration. By determining the amounts of those elements in a mineral and their respective atomic weights, and knowing the rate of change, the age of the mineral, he finds, can be ascertained.

Professor Holmes gives the result of a world-wide survey made of the lead content of radioactive minerals. He lists the lead ratios of different rocks in numerical order and gives the age expressed in lead ratios. He says that he can find "no trace of the beginning, for the oldest rocks have everywhere been made from preëxisting and, therefore, much older materials of which no relics now survive. Thus we can be sure that the earth is older than its oldest known rock. No more definite statement can therefore be made at the present than that the age of the earth exceeds 1,460,000,000 years, and is probably much less than 3,000,000,000 years."

ONLY LOSER OF SAND IS ATLANTIC OCEAN

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5 (AP)—Something new in a problem was put up to the General Assembly yesterday. One group of citizens wanted a law to stop people from stealing sand from beaches. This sand is shipped inland all over the country to be used as grit in chicken and pigeon feed. It also goes to China.

The opposition said the theft of tons of sand did not make a bit of difference. A map of one beach showed that while 300 tons of sand were removed annually the sea was raising the beach each year. Representative Ernest Cotton, Rep., of Bristol, suggested that the real loser was the bed of the Atlantic Ocean. This ended the discussion.

400,000 Coolies Sent Back Home to China

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong, March 5

REPATRIATION of more than 400,000 Chinese laborers from the Straits Settlements has caused an unemployment situation here and in Canton unparalleled in modern times.

Thrown out of work by slumps in tin and rubber, these jobless Chinese were deported by the British authorities at Singapore.

WOMEN FREED OF NATIONALITY DISCRIMINATION

Cable Act Amending Citizenship Laws Signed by President Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5—Last vestiges of discrimination in citizenship laws against American women who marry foreigners were removed in the closing hours of Congress when President Hoover signed the Cable Nationality Bill, supported by all of the leading women's organizations.

The Act puts women in the same category as men in the retention of citizenship rights, providing that "they shall not cease to be citizens of the United States by reason of marriage, unless they make formal renunciation of citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens."

Women who have lost their United States citizenship by residence abroad after marriage are given the right to become naturalized again. Provision is made that any woman who was a citizen of the United States at birth shall not be denied naturalization on account of her race. No woman, however, will be entitled to naturalization if her United States citizenship originated solely by reason of her marriage to a citizen of the United States or by reason of the acquisition of the citizenship by her husband.

Apart from the provision relating to the citizenship of women, the Cable measure takes care of former American citizens who were voluntarily naturalized in another country and later seek naturalization in the United States. For such persons it reduces the five-year residence period in the United States prior to naturalization to six months. In addition, it eliminates from the naturalization law the requirement of posting notices relating to proceedings. It was pointed out by the Department of Labor that these lists are ordinarily posted in corridors of public buildings and only infrequently read.

The National Woman's Party hails the passage of the Cable bill "as the greatest advance in equal rights since the Suffrage amendment." According to Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, national chairman, it will "hasten the day when a woman's nationality rights will everywhere be recognized as being inviolable except by her own deliberate relinquishment of them."

U. S. Acclaims Naval Treaty as Achievement

Hoover and Stimson Laud Pact as Vital Step in Disarmament

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 5 — The United States Government greeted with enthusiastic approval the Franco-Italian naval settlement, and acclaimed it as a far-reaching achievement in the interest of international disarmament.

President Hoover in a statement today cordially lauded the efforts of Arthur Henderson, Aristide Briand, and Dino Grandi, British, French and Italian foreign ministers, for their high statesmanship in bringing about the naval accord.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, made public dispatches he had received from the United States Ambassadors in London, Paris and Rome, reporting the enthusiasm of the local press over the naval settlement. Mr. Stimson also added his gratification to that of the President's at the signal achievement.

Details of the agreement have been received here through the British Embassy and are being studied by the Administration.

"The Franco-Italian naval settlement," the President said, "marks the completion of the work which began two years ago in naval reduction and the ending of competition in naval construction among the five leading naval powers. Throughout

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Cuba Launches Experiment in City Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Under the plan whereby Havana has become a federal district, losing its identity as a municipality, the Cuban Government has launched a new experiment in municipal government.

The Cuban capital city is now governed by a council, appointed by President Machado, and composed of representatives of business, civic, patriotic and political organizations.

The following are represented on the new council: The Cuban Senate and House of Representatives, Association of Reporters of Havana, Provincial Council of Havana, Liberal Party, Conservative Party, Popular Party, Municipal Party, Association of Cuban War Veterans, workers' associations, industrial associations and women's organizations.

José Julia, prominent Liberal, close friend of the President and former captain of the Port of Havana, was appointed chief of the district.

The Mayor, also a Machado appointee, is Tiro M. Pola. He has no executive power under the plan, but is the official figure head of the city government.

The old Colon market, Señor Julia said, which has stood for years in the center of Havana, will be removed to the outskirts of the city. Night schools are to be established, baby nurseries and sun bathing solarium centers for children will be built, he promised. A public meat market, where meats will be sold at reasonable prices is another plan.

INDIA CLEARS WAY TO HOME RULE SCHEME

Dissident Nationalists to Take Part in Building New Constitution

VICEROY AND GANDHI MAKE CONCESSIONS

Freeing of Political Prisoners Depends on Cessation of Civil Disobedience

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent in India
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 5—India's future stands revolutionized today as it becomes apparent that the way is opened for all elements of the people to stand shoulder to shoulder working out and applying the results of the Round Table Conference.

The Nationalists, who were so conspicuously absent at the London meetings, will now take a prominent part in building the future fabric of the Government.

In an official statement on the negotiations, issued today by the Government of India, it is revealed that civil disobedience is being suspended forthwith. The fundamental has been accepted by both sides that continuance of the movement would not be consistent with the need for discussing constitutional issues in a dispassionate atmosphere.

A reciprocal arrangement has been made whereby the Congress halts its disobedience program and the Government withdraws those special ordinances operating against it. Suspension of civil disobedience in itself is viewed as a tremendous victory for the peace talks and the entire country is relieved at the turn events have taken.

Federation Idea Accepted

As regards constitutional questions, which is the main purpose behind the Irwin-Gandhi talks, the scope of future discussion is stated to be with the object of considering further the scheme for the future government of the country as projected by the Round Table.

The federation idea is accepted by Gandhi as an essential phase of this policy, an acceptance which removes from the Congress platform the plank of complete independence which was urged at the Congress conclave at Lahore in 1925.

The Government of India proposes taking immediate steps to obtain the cooperation of the Congress in connection with future round table sessions.

Meanwhile prosecutions pending under ordinances specifically operating against unlawful organizations will be suspended in some cases, while fines not paid will be canceled, and additional policing imposed in connection with the disobedience campaign will be withdrawn as soon as the situation warrants.

Sincere Attitude Shown

Various other aspects of the Government's policy reveal its intention to treat sincerely problems arising from the Congress campaign.

In the English-appearing study of the Indian palace where Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, has been for 10 days negotiating with Mahatma Gandhi, I learned today further details of the outcome of the negotiations.

General agreement has been reached on all issues which the All-India Nationalist Congress, for which Gandhi was spokesman, put forward as preliminary to consideration of the new Constitution. The powers of peaceful persuasion have triumphed over the policy of noncooperation which the Congress developed into a fine art between the years 1919 to 1931.

The Viceroy looked weary as he reclined in his desk chair and indicated the trend of negotiations, the results of which are expected to change modern Indian history; but his enthusiasm in India's cause was unimpaired.

Four Points Presented

Friends as well as opponents have doubted the wisdom of his conversations with Gandhi but the results will undoubtedly revolutionize the current situation and Lord Irwin will likely go into Indian tradition as the "Lord Sahib" who brought new methods into Oriental political procedure.

There are four "points" which Gandhi presented for consideration before the Congress would consider the question of future discussions of the Round Table. The outcome of the negotiation on these points means that the Congress has accepted the scheme to discuss the new constitution from a basis of accepting the idea of federalism with safeguards on matters of finance, defense and foreign relations.

These four points put forward were the fundamental factors in the civil disobedience campaign which has disturbed reigns through successive viceroys and added to the economic chaos which the country is experiencing as the result of world conditions.

Political Picketing to Cease

Chief among the issues were the boycott and picketing problems, and in regard to these Gandhi has agreed to withdraw all demonstrative features of these activities, while the Government consents to recognize that form of peaceful picketing already permissible under the law.

In other words, the utilization of picketing as a political weapon will cease even if the policy of fostering Indian industries continues. Unless coercive methods depart from future picketing Gandhi will withdraw the entire scheme.

Gandhi derived particular satisfaction concerning the action taken on the salt policy. The law is being

amended to meet the demands of villagers and seacoast dwellers who are able to manufacture salt in areas where it is easily picked up.

The third issue which has been causing the negotiators the most vexation was the question of the government's returning properties to those people whose lands have been confiscated for nonpayment of taxes.

It was agreed that the policy on this matter implies the return of properties where no third party is involved. Where properties have passed beyond the legal control of the Government no action is being taken.

Police Inquiry Dropped

Finally Congress has yielded entirely on the question of a police inquiry. This was the most serious problem that faced Lord Irwin as sections of the British and American press inspired the Congress with the belief that world opinion was behind the Congress.

Belief was strong in Government circles that granting this request would have resulted in undermining the morale of a loyal force with the possibility of the Indian army being affected in view of the fact that the police and army are recruited from the same castes and regions.

Meanwhile disposal of these issues has by no means settled the political situation. While it is expected that civil disobedience will be called off, it is not known even by Gandhi whether his orders will be obeyed.

A breach in the Congress Working Committee is reported, although a strong moderate element has now emerged in this group. Suspension of civil disobedience on a scale to justify the action will result in the Government granting amnesty to political prisoners, and March 12 is given as the date when this is likely to occur.

Federal Plan Accepted in Agreement Reached by Viceroy and Gandhi

NEW DELHI, India, March 5 (AP)—A statement by the Governor-General in Council was published today setting forth the terms of the agreement reached by Lord Irwin, Viceroy, and Mahatma Gandhi.

The full text follows:

1. Consequent on the conversations which have taken place between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi it has been arranged that the civil disobedience movement should be discontinued, and that, with the approval of His Majesty's Government, certain action should be taken by the Government of India and the local governments.

2. As regards constitutional questions, the scope of future discussions is stated with the assent of His Majesty's Government to have as its object consideration of a further scheme for constitutional government in India, to be discussed at a round table conference.

Of the scheme outlined, federation is an essential part. So also are Indian responsibilities and reservations, or safeguards, in the interests of India for such matters as, for instance, defense, external affairs, the position of minorities, the financial credit of India, and the discharge of obligations.

Nationalists to Participate

3. In pursuance of the statement made by the Prime Minister in his announcement of Jan. 19, 1931, steps will be taken for the participation by representatives of the All-India Congress Party in further discussions to take place on the scheme for constitutional reform.

4. The settlement relates to activities directly connected with the civil disobedience movement.

5. Civil disobedience will be effectively discontinued and reciprocal action will be taken by the Government. By effective discontinuance of the civil disobedience movement is meant the effective discontinuance of all activities in furtherance thereof by whatever methods pursued and in particular the following:

(A) Organised defiance of the provisions of any law; (B) movement for non-payment of land revenue and other legal dues; (C) publication of news sheets in support of the civil disobedience movement; (D) attempts to influence civil or military servants or village officials against the Government, or to persuade them to resign their posts.

Two Factors in Boycott

6. As regards the boycott of foreign goods, there are two issues involved; first, the character of the boycott; and, second, the methods employed in giving effect to it. The position of the Government follows:

It approves of the encouragement of Indian industries as part of an economic and industrial movement designed to improve the material condition of India, and it has no desire to discourage methods of propaganda, persuasion or advertisement pursued with this object in view if they do not interfere with freedom of action of individuals or are not prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order.

But the boycott of non-Indian goods—except of cloth, which has been applied to all foreign cloths—has been directed during the civil disobedience movement chiefly if not exclusively against British goods, and in regard to these it has been employed admittedly to exert pressure for political ends.

It is accepted that a boycott of this character and organized for this purpose is not consistent with participation of representatives of the Congress Party in a frank and friendly discussion of constitutional questions between representatives of British India of the Indian States, and of His Majesty's Government to violence. Prosecutions, if any, against soldiers and police, involving disobedience of orders will not come within the scope of this provision.

13. (a) Those prisoners will be released who are undergoing imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement for offenses which did not involve violence (other than technical violence) or incitement to violence.

(b) If any prisoner who comes within the scope of the above has also been sentenced to jail for an offense not involving violence (other than technical violence) or incitement to violence, the latter sentence also will be remitted; or, if a prosecution relating to an offense of this character is pending against such a prisoner, it will be withdrawn.

(c) Soldiers and police convicted of offenses involving disobedience of orders—in the very few cases that have occurred—will not come within the scope of amnesty.

Remission of Fines

14. Fines which have not been realised will be remitted. Where an order for forfeiture of security has been made under the security provisions of the criminal procedure code and the security has not been realized, it will be similarly remitted. Fines which have been realized and securities which have been forfeited and realized under any law will not be returned.

15. Additional police imposed in connection with the civil disobedience movement at the expense of the inhabitants of a particular area will be withdrawn at the discretion of the local government. Local governments will not refund any money not in excess of actual cost that has been realized, but they will remit any sum that has not been realized.

16. (a) Movable property which is not an illegal possession and which has been seized in connection with the civil disobedience movement under ordinances or provisions of the criminal law will be returned if it is still in the possession of the Government.

(B) Movable property forfeited or attached in connection with the realization of land revenue or other dues will be returned unless the collector of the district has reason to believe that the defaulter will contumaciously refuse to pay dues recoverable from him within a reasonable period.

Reasonable Period Defined

In deciding what is a reasonable period, special regard will be paid to cases in which defaulters, while willing to pay, genuinely require time for the purpose, and if necessary, collection of revenue will be suspended in accordance with the ordinary principles of land revenue administration.

(c) Compensation will not be given for deterioration.

(d) Where movable property has been sold or otherwise finally disposed of by the Government, compensation will not be given and sales proceeds will not be returned except in so far as they are in excess of legal dues for which the property may have been sold.

(e) It will be open to any person to seek any legal remedy he may have, on the ground that attachment or seizure of his property was not in accordance with the law.

17. (a) Immovable property of which possession has been taken under Ordinance 3 of 1930 will be returned in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance.

(b) Land and other immovable property in possession of the Government which has been forfeited or attached in connection with realisation of land revenue or other dues will be returned, unless the collector of the district has reason to believe that the defaulter will contumaciously refuse to pay dues recoverable from him within a reasonable period.

Suspension of Payments

In deciding what is a reasonable period, special regard will be paid to cases in which the defaulter, while willing to pay, genuinely requires time for the purpose, and if necessary the collection of revenues will be suspended in accordance with the ordinary principles of land revenue administration.

(c) Where immovable property has been sold to third parties, the transaction must be regarded as final so far as the Government is concerned.

(d) It will be open to any person to seek any legal remedy he may have on the ground that the seizure or attachment of his property was not in accordance with the law.

18. The Government believes that there have been very few cases in which realization of dues has not been made in accordance with the provisions of the law. In order to meet such cases, local governments will issue instructions to district officers to have prompt inquiry made into any specific complaints of this nature, and to give redress without delay if illegality is established.

19. Where posts rendered vacant by resignations have been permanently filled, the Government will not be able to reinstate the late incumbents. Other cases of resignation will be considered on their merits by local governments, who will pursue a liberal policy in regard to reappointment of government servants and village officials who apply for reinstatement.

Salt Making Limited

20. The Government is unable to condone breaches of existing law relating to admnistration of the salt tax, nor is it able in the present financial condition of the country to make substantial modifications in the salt act.

For the sake, however, of giving relief to certain of the poorer classes, it is prepared to extend administrative provisions on lines already prevailing in certain places to permit local residents, in villages immediately adjoining areas where salt can be collected or made, to collect and make salt for domestic consumption or sale within such villages, but not for sale to or trading with individuals living outside them.

21. In the event the Congress Party fails to give full effect to the obligations of this settlement, the Government will take such action as may in consequence become necessary for protection of the public and for due observance of law and order.

A footnote to Paragraph C of Article 17 says: "Mr. Gandhi has represented to the Government that according to his information and belief, at least some of these sales have been unlawful and unjust. The Government, on the information before it, cannot accept this contention."

New England Sharing in Industrial Revival

NEW ENGLAND is sharing in the industrial revival, according to its representative on President Hoover's emergency committee for employment. The settlement of recent labor difficulties at Lawrence is among important contributing factors.

A Lowell mill reports a government order for khaki cloth, the filling of which will keep 1200 workers employed for three months. Increased orders from the automobile industry have made possible the reopening of a Westfield (Mass.) nutmaking plant, and a wire works has just placed the largest order in its history.

Settlement in India Wins Hearty Support in House of Commons

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 5—Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, was loudly cheered from the Government benches in the House of Commons today when he read out a long statement issued by the Government of India detailing terms of the agreement for ending the civil disobedience movement settled between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi to which His Majesty's Government has given assent.

The House was crowded to hear the statement and the announcement that the civil disobedience movement is to be discontinued was received with general applause. On the other hand conditions to which the Government of India has agreed upon its side were listened to in somewhat critical silence.

After reading the statement Mr. Benn went on to say his first duty on behalf of the Government was to express deep appreciation for the services Lord Irwin has rendered in this matter. He went on to give credit also in warmest terms to the Princes and other representatives from India whose presence at the Round Table Conference had helped what he confidently believed would be a new era of good will between Britain and India.

Stanley Baldwin, on behalf of the Conservatives, promised to give closest attention to the statement which he characterized as one of the "highest importance." He also asked for a very early date to discuss it in Parliament.

Liberals Join in Plaudits

David Lloyd George, on behalf of the Liberals, was less noncommittal and associated himself warmly with appreciation expressed by Mr. Benn of the work of the Viceroy and the Round Table delegagtes.

The first impression of the statement has been one of relief, it having been feared especially in Conservative circles that the Government might have been going dangerously far in the endeavor to placate Indian Nationalists.

Fenner Brockway, one of the Left Wing Labor Members of Parliament, asked afterward whether amnesty to Indian political offenders announced in the statement would apply to those incarcerated before as well as during the civil disobedience movement, but Mr. Benn declined to go beyond the actual terms announced.

The statement says the British Government has assented to the arrangement made in order to further the scheme for constitutional government discussed at the Round Table conference.

Effective discontinuance of the civil disobedience movement is to cover "all activities by whatever methods pursued." It includes in particular discontinuance of the boycott of British commodities as a political weapon. On the other hand, it does not apply to peaceful picketing in furtherance of replacement of non-Indian by Indian goods by methods coming within limits permitted under ordinary law.

Provisions for Amnesty

The amnesty granted applies to all offenses connected with the civil disobedience movement, provided such offenses have not involved any substantial violence or incitement to the same.

A liberal policy will be pursued in reinstating Indian village and other officials who have resigned, but this will not apply to posts already permanently filled.

Breaches of existing salt laws will not be condoned, and in the present financial conditions the Government of India is unable to make any substantial modification in salt taxation. Villagers will be allowed to manufacture salt for their own consumption in areas where this is possible.

MAJESTIC TO MAKE CALL AT PLYMOUTH

To accommodate American business men planning to be in London early in April, a special call has been arranged at Plymouth for the trip of the White Star liner Majestic, sailing from New York, March 26, it is announced at the Boston office of the line.

The vessel is due at Plymouth, April 1, passengers reaching London by train 24 hours earlier than those continuing on the vessel to Southampton. This makes it possible to conduct business in London before the general exodus for the Easter holidays begins, according to steamship officials.

ODD FELLOWS CONVENE

The annual grand encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows opened a two-day session at the Hotel Brunswick last night. The business session and annual banquet will be held this evening. Members arriving yesterday were welcomed by Grand Encampment of Massachusetts officers and entertained at a theater party.

REPUBLIC STEEL OPERATIONS

Republic Steel Corporation has restarted the three open-hearth furnaces which were shut down a week ago. As a result the company has 17 of its 23 furnaces in the Youngstown district again in operation.

MOSCOW COURT ADMITS DENIAL SENT BY RADIO

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, March 5—The radio-transmitted denial from Rafael Abramovitch, Russian Socialist exile in Berlin, that he visited Moscow in the summer of 1928 and conspired with the Menshevik now on trial here was the sensational feature of last night's session.

The prosecutor, Nikolai Krilenko, was seeking to prove connection of the defendants with the Emigré Menshevik organization in Berlin. Several of the defendants testified they met the Emigré Menshevik leader, Abramovitch, when he was alleged to have visited Russia on a false German passport.

Then came Abramovitch's denial which stated he is sending an affidavit taken before a German court swearing he had not visited Russia at that time and proving his presence elsewhere. He also stated that the 14 defendants were not connected with the Menshevik Party organization.

Reading this message excited laughter in the court room and the defendants, when interrogated by Krilenko, expressed disapproval of Abramovitch's action in making an affidavit before a "bourgeois" court.

The point in the testimony of the defendants most valuable from the standpoint of the prosecution was the declaration attributed to Abramovitch that foreign Mensheviki in leading circles of the Second Internationale relied upon intervention rather than upon development of an internal anti-Soviet movement and instructed Menshevik here to base their tactics upon the possibility of intervention.

The remaining part of the evening session was devoted to establishing fact connection with Russian foreign Mensheviki from the Russian end. One of the defendants, Ikoff, testified he sent surreptitious correspondence to a Menshevik organ published in Berlin, called the Socialist Messenger, until his arrest in January, 1930.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, private room, 6.

Play, "The Wild Duck," by Ibsen, presented by Groundlings, Emerson Men's Club, Huntington Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8:20.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "A Greek and Byzantine Pilgrimage," by Dr. Ralph A. Cram, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston City Club: Illustrated lecture, "Life In and Under the South Seas," by Arthur C. Tillsburr; organ concert, by Edith Lang; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Boston Real Estate Exchange: Reception, 6:30, and dinner, 7; speakers, Judge Arthur J. Lacy, Stephen W. Sleeper, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mayor James M. Curley, Harry S. Kissell; ballroom and foyer, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Lowell Institute: Last in lecture series on "Some Social and Political Ideas of the Middle Ages," by Dr. Charles H. McIlwain; "Beginnings of the Modern World"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

American-Scandinavian Forum: Concert-meeting, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, Cambridge, 8:15.

Harvard University: Concert, Harvard University Orchestra, C. Wallace Woodworth, conductor; John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Recital by Royal Dadmun, baritone, auditorium, 46 Beacon Street, 8.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Home ownership conference, auspices research departments, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 6.

Supper conference, Massachusetts Branch, League for Independent Political Action, discussion by Prof. John Dewey and Howard Y. Williams on "Building an Independent Party in Massachusetts," 3 Joy Street, 6:30.

Dinner meeting, Boston Credit Bureau, Inc., Hotel Kenmore, 6:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Percy Grainger, pianist, 8:30.

Paine Hall, Cambridge—Harvard University Orchestra, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Gertrude Wieder, contralto, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" (film). Continuous from 9 a. m.

Fine Arts Theater—The film, "Zwei Herzen in ¾ Takt." Continuous from 1 p. m.

Copley—"Heritage," 8:20.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University: Annual meeting, Harvard Officers' Fund Association, University 5, 2:30. Afternoon reception, Graduate School of Business Administration, Baker Library, 4 to 6.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30. Rehearsal, Massachusetts State Choral Society, private room, 10.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art, Miss Schacht, 11.

West Roxbury Community: Rehearsal, Woman's Club Chorus, Library Hall, 10.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; biot prints by Alexander Cozens. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5, admission free. Special exhibitions. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Eighteenth century French painting and sculpture lent by Felix Wildenstein, Sir Joseph Duveen and the California Palace of the Legion of Honor; through March 9. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Loan Exhibition of Drawings and Water Colors by Gabriel Charles Gleyre. Through April 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Fine Arts Room, sketches by Virginia Lee Burton. Through March 7.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-second annual exhibition of water colors by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by Mary S. Powers. Through March 7. Woodcuts by Ilse Bischoff. Through March 14.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 185 Newbury Street—Paintings, etchings and drawings by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through March 10.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Oil paintings and chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through March 9.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—An exhibition of the Boston Camera Club. Through March 14.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably some light snow this afternoon and tonight; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight around 30 degrees.

Massachusetts: Snow this afternoon and probably tonight; Friday cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with snow this afternoon and possibly in north portions tonight; Friday cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight, probably ending Friday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds and overcast weather, with snow over north and central portions tonight and probably over extreme north portions Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar. 5	Max. Mar. 4		8 a.m. Mar. 5	Max. Mar. 4
Albany	30	36	Memphis	38	46
Atlantic City	34	40	Miami	48	64
Boston	30	32	Montreal	28	...
Buffalo	26	34	Nantucket	30	32
Calgary	18	...	New Orleans	44	58
Charleston	38	52	New York	32	38
Chicago	30	32	Philadelphia	36	44
Denver	20	58	Pittsburgh	36	36
Des Moines	32	40	Portland, Me.	30	34
Eastport	30	32	Portland, Ore.	34	50
Galveston	58	58	San Francisco	52	70
Hatteras	40	42	St. Louis	32	42
Helena	18	32	St. Paul	26	34
Jacksonville	52	54	Seattle	38	46
Kansas City	38	46	Tampa	48	54
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	34	44

High Tides at Boston

Friday 3:21 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:06 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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A Noah's Ark Cake for Children's Parties
Two cakes used—an oblong cake with ends cut to a point to represent the bow and stern of the ark; a loaf cake with the top sides cut down about half way to represent the roof of the ark. Each cake is frosted, using separate kinds of frostings. The windows are marked by another color frosting. The heads of animal crackers are broken off and set into the windows while frosting is still warm. Other animal crackers are placed standing around the edge.
Chocolate Cake
½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
½ cup milk
1¼ cups flour
2½ tsp. baking powder
2 sq. chocolate, melted
½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla
Cream the butter, add sugar gradually and eggs well beaten. Add milk, flour mixed and sifted with baking powder and beat thoroughly. Add chocolate and vanilla. Bake 40 minutes in a shallow cake pan in moderate oven of 350° F.
Boston Favorite Cake
½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla
½ cup milk
1¾ cups flour
½ tsp. salt
2½ tsp. baking powder
Cream butter, add sugar gradually, eggs beaten until light, then milk and flour mixed and sifted with baking powder. Add Burnett's Vanilla, turn into a greased cake pan and bake in moderate oven of 350° F. for 30 minutes.
Japanese Frosting
Work 4 tablespoons butter until creamy; add two cups confectioner's sugar, 1 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla and enough hot water to make smooth enough to spread easily. Any of Burnett's Food Colors may be used to vary this frosting.
White Frosting
Put 1½ cups white sugar and 3 tablespoons hot water into top of double boiler and mix well. Add one egg white unbeaten and stir over hot water about 7 minutes until thick enough to spread. Add ½ tsp. Burnett's Vanilla.
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LACK OF WATER BRINGS CHANCE TO MAKE JOBS

Need of New Systems Opens Employment Field, Woods Points Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 5—An opportunity to alleviate two nation-wide calamities "with one stone" is seen by Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Ebployment, who has received reports that a number of towns and cities are starting the spring with water supplies so low as to make them actively concerned.

"This need for new water systems," Colonel Woods commented, "indicates a large field for employment in communities which are able to act promptly and foresee the possibility of another dry year. This opportunity to provide needed employment and prepare for the eventuality of a continued drought will doubtless commend itself to many cities and towns."

Colonel Woods's information on the water supply of cities comes from John C. Hoyt, hydraulic engineer of the water resources branch of the United States Geological Survey. A wide need for the construction of water works throughout the United States has been made apparent by the 1930 drought, he says. A drought equal to that of 1930 might strike again this year or next year, although the usual period between severe droughts is about 15 or 20 years, he says.

December, usually a wet month, was the driest of 1930 in terms of rainfall deficiency below the normal average, he points out. January was also dry, and although some rains set in during February, they were far from being enough to make up for the long-standing deficiency.

"With the spring nearly at hand," he said, "stream flow and reservoir levels are extremely low over wide areas. The worst feature is that the ground water level is very low. This may not affect agriculture, which depends largely on summer rains, but it is almost certain now that streams and wells throughout the country will be unusually low next summer. In the few months remaining before the streams reach their annual low, no time should be lost in extending existing systems to meet a probable emergency."

$25,000 Relief Donation Contingent on Nine More

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—Horatio Gates Lloyd, chairman of the Committee for Unemployment Relief here, yesterday offered an additional $25,000 to the fund for relief work, providing nine other persons would contribute a like amount.

A drive for $5,000,000 is now under way for the relief fund, about two-thirds of which has already been raised, and it was at a meeting to discuss plans for raising the rest of the fund that Mr. Lloyd offered his second gift, having made his first donation of $25,000 early in the drive. The entire expense of the drive for funds has been underwritten by five Philadelphians, so that all of the money contributed toward relief work will go for that purpose.

TWO PUBLIC SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS HELD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 5—A second legislative investigation of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission began here today, when a delegation from the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys came to Harrisburg to testify regarding rates charged by the Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Company.

The new inquiry is the result of a demand from those who are dissatisfied with the investigation being conducted by the State Senate committee. Chief among these is Gov. Gifford Pinchot. The second investigatory committee is composed entirely of members of the House.

INDIA SEEKS TARIFF ON GOLD THREAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—The Indian Tariff Board, after holding an inquiry into the gold and silver thread and allied industries in this country, announces that a case has been made out for the protection of gold thread, and recommends an import duty of 50 per cent, ad valorem, which should apply alike to real gold thread, Lametta, manufactures from silverware and all colorable imitations. The duty should be imposed for 10 years.

The tariff board also urges that special efforts should be made by the provincial industries departments to enable the Indian industry to capture the south Indian market.

POSTPONE DIVIDEND ACTION

Directors of St. Louis-San Francisco have postponed action on the common dividend, customarily paid April 1. Stock has been on an 8% basis, the last payment of $2 quarterly having been paid Jan. 2, 1931.

Where Do Fish Go in Cold Weather?

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 4—Where fishes go in the winter, is a question which R. A. Nesbit of Woods Hole, Mass., assistant aquatic biologist of the Commerce Department, Bureau of Fisheries, set sail yesterday from Norfolk, Va., to answer.

There is an all-year colony of fishes off Cape Cod, such as cod, haddock and flounder, but there are other fishes which disappear when cold weather touches the northern waters. Mr. Nesbit intends to search the offshore waters of the continental shelf from Cape Henry northward to find them.

Whether these fish move out to 60 or 100 miles off shore where the water is deeper and warmer or whether they migrate southward has long been an undetermined question. Mr. Nesbit and his associates will tag fish and return them to the water at points recorded on charts. They will rely on fishermen to return them to the bureau of fisheries so that compilations can be made of their wanderings. A reward of $1 is offered for every tag returned with complete records of date and locality of recapture.

Stars in London's Galaxy of Fame

Wide World

LADY ASTOR ENTERTAINS IN HONOR OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Members of Quartet of Notables Are (Left to Right) Miss Amy Johnson, Aviatrix; Mr. Chaplin, Lady Astor, First Woman Member of Parliament, and G. Bernard Shaw.

London is growing more publicly expressive over the achievements of Britain's famous sons and daughters, and when the film comedian who was born in the slums of London "came home" for the première of his latest production, all ranks of society turned out to pay him acclaim.

This was the first opportunity Mr. Chaplin had of meeting Mr. Shaw, and the two had a fine time exchanging "wise-cracks."

Factual Reports Put Burden of Enforcement Up to States

Local Coöperation With Federal Forces Found Especially Desirable in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Louisiana and Colorado

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 5 — The need for greater local enforcement effort to make prohibition effective is emphasized again and again, in the factual surveys covering existing conditions as to the dry law, in five states submitted recently by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement to the Senate. The states are New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Louisiana and Colorado.

The Hoover commission, under Mr. Wickersham's chairmanship, reassembled Tuesday. It has already sent down surveys of 32 states, to which the five additional surveys are added. A total of 41 surveys were made. Massachusetts is included in the four state surveys not yet made public.

The second of the major reports of the commission will be released shortly, it was announced and will deal with prosecutions and the courts.

The commission continued its search for the four missing surveys of state prohibition enforcement problems in Massachusetts, South Dakota, Nebraska and California. Commissioners say the remaining four are lost. The commission did not expect to make any of the reports public, but did so at the request of Congress, now adjourned.

The commission yesterday heard testimony from officials of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, and will consider the problem of law enforcement involved in the sale of drugs.

Recommendations intended to improve enforcement conditions are included in the latest reports to be made public. The studies in New York and New Jersey were made by Palmer Canfield, legal supervisor of the bureau of prohibition. The Treasury listed Guy L. Nichols as the Illinois investigator. The two eastern states and Illinois comprise three of the regions where enforcement is most difficult, and the studies now published were foreshadowed, in part, by the recommendations of the Hoover commission in its report.

Bad Conditions in New York

New York City, with its dense and polyglot population, including 25 per cent alien immigrants "is the greatest test of federal prohibition," Mr. Canfield says. A fundamental question in both New York, which has repealed its state enforcement act, and New Jersey, he reported, is "how to bring the law enforcement man-power of the State, which exceeds the federal prohibition enforcement forces by nearly 100 to 1, so it can be utilized to the best advantage, and the maximum possible extent in the enforcement of prohibition, as well as the state judicial machinery."

Substantially the same story is told in Illinois, where the investigator finds enforcement hampered by inefficiency and failure of certain local agents to coöperate.

The problem of court congestion and, above all, of "concurrent jurisdiction" of federal and state law officers comes in for special scrutiny. The most important question in state enforcement, Mr. Canfield declares, is on concurrent jurisdiction, but unfortunately it has become a controversial and semi-political problem. A clear-cut delimitation of the duties of federal and of state law officers, he says, would "go farther to blaze a path of effective results" than any other single action.

"This is the most important and perhaps the least settled prohibition question in New York State," he states.

One Way That Might Help

A conference of state attorney-generals, called by the Department of Justice, or of certain state governors, called by the President, "might materially clear the atmosphere" on this point, he says. There are 274 prohibition agents and investigators in New York State, of whom 168 are in the city, Mr. Canfield reports. New York City police made 18,589 arrests for violations of the dry law between July 1, 1928, and June 30, 1929, Mr. Canfield states, representing 90 per cent of the arrests in the city for dry law offenses.

Nine-tenths of the cases are terminated under the "possession or nuisance" charges, which do not come under the so-called Jones amendment, and Mr. Canfield asks whether the law should not be amended "to permit these misdemeanor cases to be tried summarily without a jury before the court or the United States commissioners, or some such other federal judicial body."

In the report of New York Mr. Canfield says that "substantial advancement in prohibition enforcement must be predicated upon coöperation." To obtain the coöperation of sheriffs, district attorneys, mayors, and chiefs of constabulary, he says, "is the most fertile and most uncultivated field in prohibition enforcement."

Based on Understanding

"Coöperation is based primarily on understanding. It would appear that the ultimate solution must include local enforcement for local violation. The need for such coöperation is as great or greater in New Jersey than in any other state."

In Illinois and Chicago the situation is described as "menacing and serious," with the problem of lawlessness involved in political graft and racketeering.

"Instead of prohibiting in the Chicago district," the report says, "this law has served to create untold opportunities for personal profit among the lawless element. These opportunities have been taken advantage of to the fullest extent by bootleggers, political grafters and racketeers."

Enforcement conditions in eastern Louisiana are called "highly unsatisfactory" by Frank Buckley, senior attorney of the Prohibition Bureau, in his report. The situation in the western district is said to be "more encouraging."

A more hopeful picture is painted of Colorado by Frank C. Desendorf, attorney for the dry bureau. Coöperation of the Denver police force is described as excellent.

Chicago Judge Denies Dry Law Ruined City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 5—The troubles of Chicago, as recounted in a Hoover commission report given the Senate this week, are not a product of prohibition, declares one of the best students of Chicago's crime. This view is held also by a number of residents.

Essentially, the city's woes have been manufactured from other causes, according to Judge Andrew A. Bruce, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and a leader in various undertakings seeking to check local lawlessness. Judge Bruce says that if municipal officials would do half as much as the Federal Government has done here to stop the underworld, the gang question would be greatly reduced.

"Obviously," he goes on, "whatever stimulates individual drinking and serves to break adown enforcement combines to build up the market for the gangsters' illicit trade and at the same time to give them protection from interference. If an equal propaganda had been exerted in behalf of obedience to prohibition, officials would have enforced the laws much better and bootlegging and gang crime would have been lessened."

HOMES HOLD HALF OF CHICAGO PEOPLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Despite the growth of Chicago, the small home is managing to hold its own, according to a survey by the Chicago Association of Commerce, revealing that half of the city's 3,430,000 population lives in individual houses or those of the two-family type. Slightly more than 1,000,000 people dwell in two-family houses, the survey showed; 625,000 live in private homes, while 1,300,000 occupy apartments in buildings for three or more families.

As for the rest, about 400,000—their homes are apartments either in the rear of stores, or above them. After a study of housing conditions as shown by the survey, the association points out that "a housing shortage may not be far in the offing, unless residential building is resumed."

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT MADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Constitutional amendment changing the qualifications for suffrage in South Carolina from six months to one month, and stipulating only the payment of poll taxes as a requisite to citizenship, has been ratified by the Senate by a vote of 25 to 2.

Veterans' Organizations Back Move to Rob War of Profits

Men Who Fought in World War Favor Universal Draft Making Both Labor and Capital Contribute an Equal Part

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 5—Two veterans' organizations expressed hearty approval of the work undertaken by the Commission to Take Profits From War as it began today the first of a series of open hearings.

The purpose of the commission as explained by its chairman, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, is to determine "basic methods and policies whereby economic burdens of war can be made to fall with equal weight on all elements of citizenship." It was set up by resolution of the last Congress and consists of six members of the Cabinet, four Senators and four Representatives.

Thomas Kirby, national legislative secretary for the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, told the commission that his organization believes strongly that Capital and Labor in time of war should be subjected to the same draft policy that was applied to man power in the last war. He also advocated that the commission determine a definite post-war policy for taking care of veterans, condemning the present "patchwork" system.

It was generally agreed that the "universal draft," would lessen the possibility of war. John J. McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina suggested that those who in the past had been somewhat reckless in rushing the nation into war by unduly exciting public sentiment might be more self-restrained when they realized that "no person, however low or high, however poor or rich, is going to escape sacrifice."

Mr. Kirby replied that he believed that as a peace proposition the universal draft would be more effective abroad than at home. Other nations, realizing the preparedness of the United States would be slow to strike, he explained.

Paul C. Wolman, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told the commission that there is no reason why one man should sit back and do nothing in time of war and perhaps reap huge profits while another suffers. His organization indorses the fundamental of the universal draft, but would leave the details to economists to work out.

Announcement was made of the appointment of Robert H. Montgomery of Greenwich, Conn., as executive secretary of the commission. Mr. Montgomery is professor of accounting at Columbia University. During the war he served in the office of the director of purchases of the General Staff.

Teamwork Said to Take Place of Competition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 4—Teamwork is supplanting competition as the underlying factor in trade expansion both at home and abroad, according to Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving Trust Company.

Speaking at a dinner of the Export Managers' Club of New York last night, Mr. Pierson declared that modern business leaders have found that coöperative efforts bring the best results.

"In any event, we certainly have found that the spirit of coöperation comes much nearer being the true life of trade," he continued, "and we have found, too, that the blind and frequently unfriendly competition of the past, after all, is only an unfortunate relic which has come to us from our barbaric ancestors.

"When the world is out of joint, coöperative effort on a wide scale is needed to get it back again into smoothly running order. Business leaders here and abroad are faced with a common task of enormous magnitude. There never was a time when it was so urgent for us to pull together, avoid suspicions, doubts and fears, to put our shoulders to the wheel and push industry and trade out of the deep mire into the clear road ahead."

Discussing foreign trade as a factor in promoting international sympathy, he declared that American business men should make greater use of the Webb-Pomerene Act, which makes possible a stabilized export price, ultimately working to the benefit not only of themselves but of foreign customers.

Can You Name Another?

WHAT other food contains such a concentration of vitamins as is found in pure butter, pure cream and red-ripe tomatoes?

These are used in the making of Monarch Tomato Soup. It contains no other fat.

If you have not tried Monarch, you have not tasted the perfect Tomato Soup.

One of more than 250 Monarch Super-Quality Foods.

Sold Only by Independent Grocers

MONARCH Super-Quality FOODS

QUALITY FOR 78 YEARS

What Mrs. Eddy said to Arthur Brisbane

This NEW Book, describing the interview, is an illuminating, historical document, so vivid and profoundly interesting that the reader feels as though he had also been present on that occasion.

"Now after almost a quarter of a century this noted article is viewed as as having lost neither in interest nor in meaning. To the historical student it is still a guide post in his search for the truth; while to the Christian Scientist it is in the nature of a heritage perhaps beyond price."—*From Introduction by Rufus Steele.*

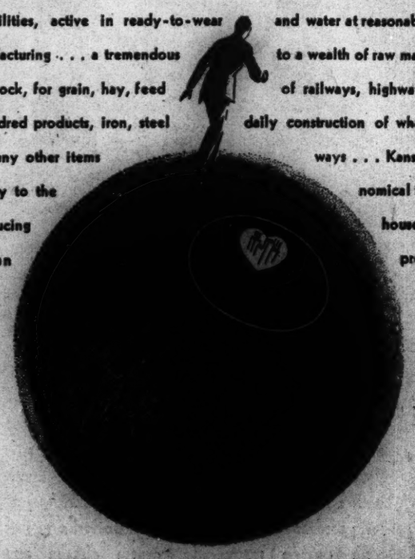
Cloth $1.25 « « Leather $2.50

M. E. Paige, Publisher 33 West 42nd Street, New York

WHY PASS THESE BUYERS BY?

A major market in itself, at the very center of the trade and industrial activities of the great Southwest . . . Kansas City! Powerful in banking facilities, active in ready-to-wear and home furnishing manufacturing . . . a tremendous distribution point for livestock, for grain, hay, feed and milling, foods and kindred products, iron, steel and metal products, and many other items . . . situated at the gateway to the world's largest oil producing area. Today more than twenty-one million buyers in this prosperous territory are ready to exchange money for your products.

Kansas City offers a contented labor group, per capita wealth high above the average, fuel, power, and water at reasonable rates . . . close proximity to a wealth of raw materials. As the nation's hub of railways, highways and airways, adding the daily construction of wharf fronts for coming waterways . . . Kansas City provides swift, economical transportation. Ample warehouse facilities are available for present and future needs. A booklet is ready to tell of the many advantages Kansas City holds for you. A coupon brings it.



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KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

Yes, I am interested. You may send me the fact book on the Kansas City Market.

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Taste it THIS way!

Take the brown, crisp hash you like to make. Pour a little of the thick, rich, spicy goodness which is Heinz Tomato Ketchup over it. Taste it!

You're right! There never was anything quite so savory.

So much flavor—at so moderate a cost!

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

ONE OF THE 57

DID YOU TAKE MY ADVICE AND TRY THAT NEW LAUNDRY SOAP TODAY?
YES, AND YOU WERE RIGHT! IT WASHES CLOTHES MUCH WHITER
ISN'T IT MARVELOUS THE WAY RINSO SAVES SCRUBBING AND BOILING?
I WOULDN'T THINK OF FACING WASHDAY WITHOUT RINSO NOW!

What snowy clothes—with these rich, safe suds!

THERE'S no mystery to the ever-growing popularity of Rinso. Women like gleaming, snow-white clothes. And thrifty Rinso washes clothes the whitest ever . . . *safely!*

Then, too, Rinso saves hard work. Its thick, creamy suds soak out the dirt. There's no scrubbing, no boiling. Saves the clothes; easy on the hands, too. The makers of 40 leading washing machines recommend it.

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Get the BIG household package. Try it for dishes, too!

TUNE IN on Rinso Talkies, "What Happened to Jane". Tues. & Thurs. 5:30 p. m., E.S.T. WEAF and associated stations.

Rinso

The granulated soap for tub, washer and dishpan

HOUSE TO ACT ON REDUCTION OF PENSION AGE

Bill Substituted for the Adverse Report to Lower Branch of Legislature

The Massachusetts House of Representatives with a favorable vote of 118 to 100 elected yesterday to substitute for the adverse report of the Committee on Pensions a bill reducing the age at which the persons of Massachusetts become beneficiaries of the old-age assistance act from 70 to 65.

The Senate, however, has already accepted the report of the committee and it does not appear that this branch of the Legislature will reverse its decision.

The Public Service Committee reported a bill to give preference to veterans and citizens of the Commonwealth in employment on public works. It was given its first reading and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A special legislative committee of eight Senators and 24 Representatives to consider redistricting the State for Representatives in Congress was appointed yesterday.

A bill, one of many urging the establishment of unemployment insurance in Massachusetts, was before the Legislative Committee on Insurance, with the provision that employers shall bear all the burden of the insurance. It provides that the employers shall set aside 3 per cent of their weekly pay roll for this purpose. Under the bill unemployed workers would get $2 a day for 13 weeks.

A hearing on Mayor Curley's petition that the city of Boston be authorized to borrow $11,000,000 to construct a central artery in Boston to alleviate traffic congestion began yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

Three bills seeking authority to provide control and unification of terminal and transportation properties in Boston and vicinity through incorporation of the Boston Terminals Inc., for amendments relative to the transportation act of 1929 and for the appointment of a special committee to study a railroad and street railway unification plan as outlined by Lawrence A. Apsey, representative of the New England Development Association and the Boston Commuters Club, were before the Senate Committee on Transportation.

Boston Art Notes

Ilse Bischoff

Woodcuts by Ilse Bischoff shown at Grace Horne's Galleries reveal an unusual inventiveness. Designs made upon the block have been fairly popular of late but there are few who practice this medium who show the curiosity and artistic adventurousness of this artist. Scenes of different amusing places in Europe are on view, in addition to episodes of the theater and of the fair and a number of illustrations.

Miss Bischoff has studied the German masters. She has their ingeunity about surfaces, textures, the gleaming light, large volumes. She has an understanding of the appropriate moment that serves the illustrator. She appreciates the need of softening the naturally hard surface of the woodcut by disposing over the surface bits of ornament. There is movement and sparkle, variety and dramatic point in her work.

Lamson and Hubbard

The Boston Camera Club is showing 96 photographic studies at the Lamson and Hubbard Gallery on Boylston Street.

Amid the numerous displays there are works which are striking. The exhibition has several pictures of interest not so much for startling beauty as for fine and suitable craftsmanship. There are snow scenes and landscapes, nocturnes, still-life portraits. One is struck by the curious subjects photographers single out, by the episodic character. Only in still-life arrangements can there be a very conscious plan, and in the still-life one generally finds the best textural values. Portraits emphasize sculptural modeling, often too literal in minute detail. There was a time when crisp lighting effects were the vogue, now the tendency is toward even, unbroken lighting. The result is less dramatic and frequently far more subtle.

The usual question arises—how does photography rank as an art? There are many plates here that one responds to with the same intensity and the same emotional stir as to a painted picture. Yet the difference appears as one recedes more and more from the dividing line.

Edwin Buckingham Sears

At the Bookshop for Boys and Girls are pencil drawings by Edwin Buckingham Sears. They are made industriously and point the way to eventual mastery of a difficult medium. As yet, Mr. Buckingham is ill-advised to show his work.

D. A.

Austrians Omit Expected Stand for Reich Union

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 4—Although the presence of the Reich Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, here gives a great opportunity for a demonstration in favor of an Austro-German union, the complete absence of such a demonstration indicates that the Austrian people are coming to see that all the benefits of Anschluss can be gained without a politcal union.

Dr. Curtius's three days' official visit is concerned mainly with economic questions. A number of difficulties still prevent the smooth working of the Austro-German trade treaty arranged a few months ago, especially in reference to tariff duties on wood, which German agrarians are anxious to increase.

Also probably with a view to the increased possibilities of closer economic coöperation of Balkan and Eastern agricultural lands—which are looking to Germany as the chief market for their surplus grain— Germany and Austria are seeking to establish common action on this matter.

The Reich Minister's visit has also naturally been made the occasion to emphasize the age-long cultural and economic relations of these neighbor states which Dr. Curtius at an official banquet last night declared could serve to aid in European reconstruction and world peace.

'First Ladies' May Get 'Pin Money'

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 (AP)—An annuity of $12,000 to supply "pin money" for the "first lady of the land" was provided in the will of Henry G. Freeman Jr., owner of a large parcel of Philadelphia real estate, who passed on in October, 1917.

This was revealed today, when the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, executors and trustees, began an accounting because of the passing on of a son, William McLain Freeman, survivor of two children, who were life tenants of the residue of Henry Freeman's $2,000,000 estate.

Whether Mrs. Hoover would receive the annuity, should it be acceptable, and whether disposition of the residue to three institutions would be made in accordance with the will of the son, depend upon several questions that the Orphans' Court must decide.

Radio Beacon Is Soon to Modernize Century-Old Lighthouse Off Maine Coast

MOUNT DESERT ROCK LIGHTHOUSE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Sturdy and picturesque, the lighthouse on Mount Desert Rock, 27 miles off the coast of Maine, which has just completed 100 years of service, is to have an up-to-date radio beacon.

In its century of service, the Mount Desert light has witnessed nearly all the important developments which have taken place in the operation of lighthouses for the guidance of mariners, its record at the Lighthouse Service shows.

When the first lighthouse was built on the rock several miles seaward from the Island of Mount Desert, the feeble light which shone from its tower emanated from a series of eight Argand oil lamps. Instead of a lens in the tower, metal reflectors behind each lamp sent the rays out across the sea.

Twenty years after the lighthouse was first established, it was "modernized." This was only the first of a long series of changes at Mount Desert Rock. In 1858 a 1000-pound fog bell was furnished the station, to be displaced by a steam fog signal the following year.

The old stone dwelling adjacent to the light was removed after it had stood 47 years and a frame house was built in its stead. The extensive repairs made at that time brought station buildings to approximately their present state as to outward appearances. Improvements were continually made in the illuminating apparatus, however. An incandescent oil vapor lamp producing a very powerful light was installed, together with more efficient engines for operating the fog signal.

When the new radio beacon equipment is installed and placed in operation during the coming summer, the engine generators supplying the electric current will also produce current for a new electric lamp in the tower. The oil engine-operated fog signal may also give way to an electrically operated oscillator signal. The lighthouse keeper's dwelling will be electrically lighted, and Mount Desert Rock will again become one of the most up-to-date lighthouses on the Maine coast.

Foreign Language Press Value Urged

The importance of the foreign language press of the United States in advertising is greater than believed by those who make up the advertising fraternity of the country, B. C. Vladeck, general manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston in an address at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Vladeck pointed out that immigrants have a better opportunity to compare prices than those born and brought up here. They know values and what the cost of the goods would be in their own country. It is only natural then, he said, that the immigrant will utilize the columns of advertising in newspapers printed in foreign languages.

Mr. Vladeck urged equality among peoples. He said that the immigrant comes to America because he looks for a higher standing of living. He trusts Americans and is eager for them to help him.

NEW HAVEN EAGLES VS. CUBS AT GARDEN

Boston Cubs make their second home appearance at the Boston Garden tonight facing the New Haven Eagles. The Eagles have been a hard team for the former Tigers to defeat here in Boston, chiefly through the stellar guarding of the visitors' net by Jakie Forbes.

Last night the Cubs were defeated by the Philadelphia Arrows, in the latters' small rink, and now lead the Arrows by a margin of five points, which they will increase to seven by winning tonight. The Arrows are not playing. The locals will be without Jack Pratt on the defense, although he is likely to be ready by the next contest.

These Cubs broke all records of the Canadian-American Hockey League for attendance on their last home encounter with Springfield by drawing some 12,000 fans. Tonight the attendance is not expected to reach quite such proportions, but a good sized gathering is expected.

Music

Giacomo Lauri-Volpi

Yesterday morning, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Giacomo Lauri-Volpi, tenor, gave the last of the present series of programs sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. He was accompanied at the piano by Alberto Sciarretti. The program comprised six groups, of which two were contributed by Mr. Sciarretti in a manner obviously acceptable to the audience. Mr. Lauri-Volpi offered for his first group, Peri's "Invocazione di Orfeo," Stroszi's "Amore dormiglione," and "Una furtiva lagrima," from "L'Elisir d'Amore," by Donizetti. The Schumann "Canzone della sera," "Berceuse," by Brahms and Debussy's "Les Cloches," were placed in the singer's second group. Puccini's "Che gelida manina" from "La Bohème" stood by itself on the program, and to close Mr. Lauri-Volpi sang a pair of songs by de Falla, "Nina Nina" and "Jota" and the "Granadinas" by Barrera y Callejs. Mr. Sciarretti played his Chopin "Ballade" in G minor, Castelnuovo-Tedesco's "Fox Trot Tragico," "Recuerdos" by Groviez and "Capriccio-Etude" by Dohnányi.

With good judgment Mr. Lauri-Volpi chose a program of not too heroic proportions for his Boston début; upon it set songs well calculated to please the ear and satisfy the musical taste of his audience. Yet withal, the Italian text of the Schumann and Brahms fell strangely upon ears accustomed to the German cadences, and one somewhat naturally questioned why, if a translation was deemed advisable, could it not have been into the tongue of his American audience? Such translations, of more than ordinary merit, may be had. Vocally, however, Mr. Lauri-Volpi was wholly satisfying in both these songs. The third of the group, "Les Cloches" was essentially Italian, although the singer used the French text.

Mr. Lauri-Volpi, in common with many another singer of eminence, finds it difficult wholly to establish the atmosphere of songs by composers other than those of his native land. Thus in the first group, devoted entirely to Italian composers, one found him singing in a manner altogether charming, with tone of lyrical quality for the "Invocazione," or again lightly, trippingly, with deftly devised nuances as in the "Amore dormigliono" of Stroszi. To the Donizetti aria he brought an unexpected depth of tone, together with a superior interpretation of the text. "Che gelida manina" brought a familiar air to willing ears, and his audience enthusiastically demanded and received an encore. Nor would his audience allow Mr. Lauri-Volpi to depart at the close of the last group (although the hour was late) without one more extra number, which to the discerning reader may signify that Mr. Lauri-Volpi yesterday morning made a significant contribution to the recital program of this winter.

G. M. S.

Art in Industry Is Luncheon Topic

Examples of increased profits in industry through the use of art will be pointed out to manufacturers, merchants, art groups and others interested in the practical application of style, beauty and good taste in business, at a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, March 10, to be held in connection with "art week," it was announced today.

The speaker is to be Abbott Kimball, managing director of Lyddon, Hanford & Kimball, Inc., advertisers, of New York City. He is to talk on "The Commercial Value of Art in Industry." Mr. Kimball has been identified with advertising and merchandising trends in this country and abroad for 15 years, and has written many articles on art in industry. He recently organized the first comprehensive exhibition of foreign advertising photography in this country, which is later to be exhibited in Boston.

Art week is to begin March 8 and extend through March 14. Mr. Kimball is to represent the industrial artist at the style and design clinic to be held at the Boston Art Club, in the evening of March 10, under auspices of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The first event of art week is to be a private view of an exhibition of paintings at the Jordan Marsh store galleries, to which 165 leading New England artists have been invited to contribute. The exhibition is to be open to the public the following morning. A prize of $250 is to be given to the picture receiving the largest number of votes from visitors to the exhibition.

China Puts 'Pep' Into Old Papers

Quantities of old newspapers are being exported from Boston and other United States ports to the Far East. While some countries use them for wrapping paper, they are used to a great extent in China in the firecracker industry, according to Hugh D. Butler of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Hong Kong, Canton and Macau are all important centers for firecracker production, said Mr. Butler, quoting advices from assistant trade commissioner David M. Maynard, at Hong Kong.

China exports firecrackers to Bombay, Singapore, Sydney and San Francisco for use in celebrating the Chinese new year. But quantities also are used in China in connection with festivities of many kinds, including weddings, anniversaries and similar occasions. The wedding of a wealthy Chinese couple is said to entail the use of between 50,000 and 150,000 firecrackers of various shapes and forms.

BELGIAN COLLIERIES SUSPEND OPERATIONS

BRUSSELS, March 4 (AP)—Several collieries in central Belgium have suspended operations as a result of continuing economic depression. Coal stocks on hand in Belgium total 2,500,000 tons, a new high figure for this time of year.

Belgium's unemployed on Jan. 31 totaled 75,704, and 108,894 workers were on part-time jobs.

Exchange of Information by Schools in England and America Bears Fruit

The first fruits of the scheme inaugurated in December, 1930, by which American and English schools exchange information on their scholastic and recreational aims and methods, are now appearing.

The method of working is to "pair" a number of schools in the two countries. Then the teaching staff—it is hoped to include the students too—are invited to get into touch by letter on such subjects as curricula, methods of teaching, games and debating societies. School magazines and catalogues are also exchanged.

It is hoped in time that Americans will contribute to English school magazines and vice versa. It is believed that in this manner all participants will gain not only educationally but by the closer understanding which is fostered between the two countries.

Two of the schools which have been paired are the Public Latin School in Boston and the Manchester (Eng.) Grammar School. Although organized on somewhat different lines, these two schools have many things in common in the opinion of Joseph L. Powers, headmaster of the Massachusetts establishment. The Boston school is the oldest public school in the United States, according to Mr. Powers. Manchester Grammar School is one of the oldest grammar schools in England.

The former dates from 1635, three years before the founding of Harvard, and the later from 1515. The English school, unlike most of the so-called "public" schools in that country, is run by the corporation of the City of Manchester. The American school is controlled by the City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts. Both are entirely for day pupils. The Boston school, as its name implies, is concerned primarily with the classics, but Manchester Grammar School teaches modern languages and natural science as well as classical subjects.

Mr. Powers was much struck by the place given to sport in the English school, by Douglas Miller, "High Master." He finds too that military training which is compulsory in Boston is optional in Manchester. He was also interested to see how great an effort is apparently made to interest parents in the work of the English school.

The scheme for exchanging information grew out of a visit of a party of English secondary school headmasters to the United States in 1930. A committee was formed, called the Joint Committee for the Study of English and American Secondary Education, the chairman of which is Arthur J. Jones and the secretary, E. D. Grizzell. The American committee consists, of Cheesman A. Herrick of the Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., and John A. Lester of Hill School, Pottsdown, Pa. The committee in England has Cyril Norwood, headmaster of Harrow, as chairman, and C. W. Bailey, headmaster of Holt Secondary School, Liverpool, as secretary.

MOUNT KATAHDIN MADE PUBLIC PARK

AUGUSTA, Me., March 4 (AP)—Percival P. Baxter, former Governor, today had his wish "of 14 years long standing," and the State of Maine was the richer by six square miles comprising the principal peaks of Mt. Katahdin "forever to be used for public park and recreational purposes."

Deed to the mountain was proffered by Mr. Baxter and an act to accept was introduced in the Senate under a suspension of the rules. The bill received its several readings, went to the House, was returned to the upper branch for passage to be enacted and was signed by Governor Gardiner, in less than half an hour.

The area comprises an undivided three-eighths interest in township 3, Range 3, Piscataquis county, and includes Monument peak, altitude 5267 feet, and Paloma peak, which is 4902 feet high.

PRODUCERS ACT TO CUT WORLD'S RUBBER OUTPUT

Imposition of Special Duty on Native Production Studied at London

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 4—New efforts to salvage the world's rubber industry from the disorder of large scale overproduction began here today. Negotiations between representatives of Dutch and British rubber producers are under way in an attempt to reach an agreement for the effective restriction of output and discussions will continue at London this week.

Faced with previous failure in restriction through direct legislative action British and Dutch producers now have under consideration proposals of Sir George Maxwell to impose a special export duty upon native rubber production. The immediate effect of these discussions was to produce a rise in the price of rubber on the London market from 3⅞ to 4⅛ hence per pound, the highest since Jan. 20.

While rubber producers are apparently not looking to Government restriction in their efforts to limit output, the negotiations have received impetus from an international agreement reached here this week between the Governments of Great Britain, Bolivia, the Dutch East Indies, Nigeria and Malay to curtail the production and export of tin.

Success of these negotiations has revived hopes of the advocates of rubber restriction that a similar achievement, although perhaps by different means, can be reached for the price of rubber which has fallen from 4s. 8d. in 1925 to the present level.

The difficulty in previous restriction schemes has been the inability to control native small holders who are responsible for approximately 50 per cent of the world's total output.

Advocates of the Maxwell plan, however, believe by imposition of an export duty on native production the needed curtailment could be accomplished. Restriction of the small holders' output, entailing extensive supervision and inspection, hitherto has been objected to on the grounds of prohibitive cost of execution.

But Sir George Maxwell, who as chief secretary to the Federated Malay States Government from 1920 to 1926 was largely responsible for the Stevenson restriction scheme, states the simplicity of the new system lies in the fact that the official staff and machinery collecting the present revenue duty could easily take in the additional duty.

Estimates of the world's rubber production in 1931 total 695,000 tons against an estimated world consumption of 727,000 tons, leaving a deficiency 32,000 tons toward reduction of enormous accumulated stocks—the world stock now totals 500,000 tons, compared with 362,000 12 months ago.

This compares with an overproduction of approximately 69,000 tons in 1929 and 136,000 tons in 1930. Consumption for 1931 is estimated at such a comparatively high figure in view of the anticipated replenishment of American tire stocks which are said to have become very small.

BIDS ARE OPENED FOR TRAFFIC TUNNEL

Bids on the first section of the $16,000,000 traffic tunnel between the city proper and East Boston were opened yesterday. The following were received: Silas Mason, Inc., of New York, $6,896,510; George H. Cook Company of Detroit, $6,168,982; the C. & R. Construction Company of Boston, $7,023,121; Patrick McGovern Company of New York, $6,781,700, and Coleman Brothers, Inc., of Boston, $6,424,822.

No decision was made as to when contracts will be awarded. Bids were opened by Edward F. Condon, secretary of the Boston Transit Department, at the office, 1 Beacon Street, in the presence of Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman, together with scores of outsiders.

Home Made Bread Revival Reported

Home made bread, gradually discontinued in favor of the economical and satisfactory loaves that are baker, wrapped and delivered by great bakeries is declared to be renewing its appeal to the housewife.

Flour merchants, long since convinced from their selling experience, that home baking, like the useful horse, is slowly giving way to modern methods, have found an unexpected increase of late in the demand for "family flour." Heretofore, their sales have been largely bakers' patent, standard patent, short, and pastry flour.

One large Boston flour man says that the volume of family flour sold by him is fully 15 per cent greater than at this time in 1930 and in 1929. Several others report substantial gains in the volume of family flour being sold. Flour men say this tendency of housewives to use more bread flour is apparently due to the low prices now prevailing for the commodity.

Chain stores are selling 24½-pound bags of high-grade bread flour as low as 85 cents and family flour at 63 cents, retail. Apparently this price attracts many people to the proposition of baking their own bread, especially at this time of year, when most people have fires in their kitchen range anyway, say flour dealers.

SOJOURNERS PLAN FOR BOSTON MEETING

Officials of New England Chapter, No. 12, National Sojourners, met Mayor James M. Curley yesterday to invite the Mayor and discuss with him plans for the national convention to be held in Boston June 18, 19 and 20. The Sojourners are Master Masons, comprising commissioned officers of the uniformed forces of the United States.

The local chapter of the Sojourners has arranged a series of events preceding the convention, including radiocasts from Station WBZ, the second of which will be on the afternoon of March 15. The chapter will have a generals' night in April, to which Gen. Fox Connor, Adjt.-Gen. John Agnew and officers of the regular army and national guard are to be invited.

AMERICANS LOSE MAJORITY HOLD IN COTTON TRADE

Bombay Mill Owners' Study Traces Change Chiefly to Price Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—For the first time since the American war between the states the world's consumption of American cotton has actually been exceeded by that of outside growths, according to a bulletin issued by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association. During the second half of last season reported American bales totaled 5,940,000, while outside growths reached a total of 6,067,000 bales.

In an analysis of this situation the bulletin states that owing to the Wall Street difficulties of October, 1929, the consumption of cotton in the United States was severely reduced during the latter half of the season.

To accentuate this condition, the rest of the world in 1929-30 carried still further than in previous years the tendency to substitute outside growths for American, with the result that their consumption of the American product was also reduced, and the world's utilization of American cotton for the season was the smallest since 1923-24.

The association traces this marked transfer of consumption from one growth to another as being largely the result of relative prices.

It is now reliably reported that Russia has a surplus of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales of cotton and that it is offering some of this to England at prices well below a parity with that in the United States and other large sources of supply.

"Those in control of affairs in Russia," according to the bulletin, "make no secret of the fact that there is no real need for a monetary medium within that country, but they frankly admit that Russia must have gold to buy the equipment, machinery and other things essential to the success of the five-year program on which it has launched."

According to statistics compiled by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, world consumption of cotton for the period beginning Aug. 1 and ending Dec. 31, 1930, totaled 4,561,000 bales. Foreign cotton for the same period with the exception of the December figures reached a total of almost 4,000,000 bales.

GOVERNMENT FORMS STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5—A commission whose purpose it is to change the form of municipal government here has begun a study of charter government, council-manager and city manager forms.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Orange Bowl Cafeteria
LUNCHEON 11-2:30 DINNER 5-7:45
62 WEST 48TH STREET
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

Maison A. De Winter
36 West 48th Street
One of the best French table d'hotes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
LUNCHEON 75c DINNER $1.25
Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties
Open Sundays

THE Cherry Tree
growing for 7 years at
21 WEST 45TH ST.
Luncheon 50c and 60c
Dinner 75c, 80c and 85c

University Tea Room
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c
Dinner, 5:30 to 8:30 P. M., 85c and $1.00
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
12 to 8:30 P. M., $1.00 and $1.25
1947 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
At Burnside Avenue Tel. ADIR. 3578

Crane & Kettle
129 East 38th Street
Luncheon 50c-75c
Dinner $1.00-$1.50
Volunteer 8803
Accommodations for Private Parties

The Garden Spot
Luncheon—Dinner
67 WEST 44TH STREET
North Side of Hippodrome
Near Town Hall

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

PORTLAND, ORE.

POPULAR PRICES
KNICKERBOCKER
108 B'way, Adjoining Imperial Hotel

The Oyster Loaf
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
84 Broadway, Opposite Hotel Benson

The SIGN of the ROSE
TEA SHOP
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner 3 to 7:30
ALDERWAY BLDG.
BROADWAY AT ALDER
Telephone Beacon 7914

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre
47th, West of Broadway Evenings 8:50
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30
Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO
in THE TRUTH GAME with
Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE

CIVIC REPERTORY
14th Street and 6th Avenue
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Tomorrow Evening, "CAMILLE"
Saturday Matinee, "PETER PAN"
Saturday Evening, "ROMEO AND JULIET"

SHUBERT THEA. 44TH STREET W. OF B'WAY
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
A New Charming Musical Play
MEET MY SISTER

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way-40 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Joe Cook perfectly marvelous and the show perfectly beautiful."—Heywood Broun.
JOE COOK In His Newest Musical Hit!
"FINE AND DANDY"
ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. PEN. 7960
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
200 GOOD SEATS AT $1.50

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS
Elizabeth, the Queen
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street, West of 8th Avenue
Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40
LAST WEEK

Lawrence Sisters presents
"PHILIP GOES FORTH"
by GEORGE KELLY
BILTMORE, W. 47 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40
THE Green Pastures
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30
No One Seated During Scenes
EVENINGS 8:30

Amusements

BOSTON

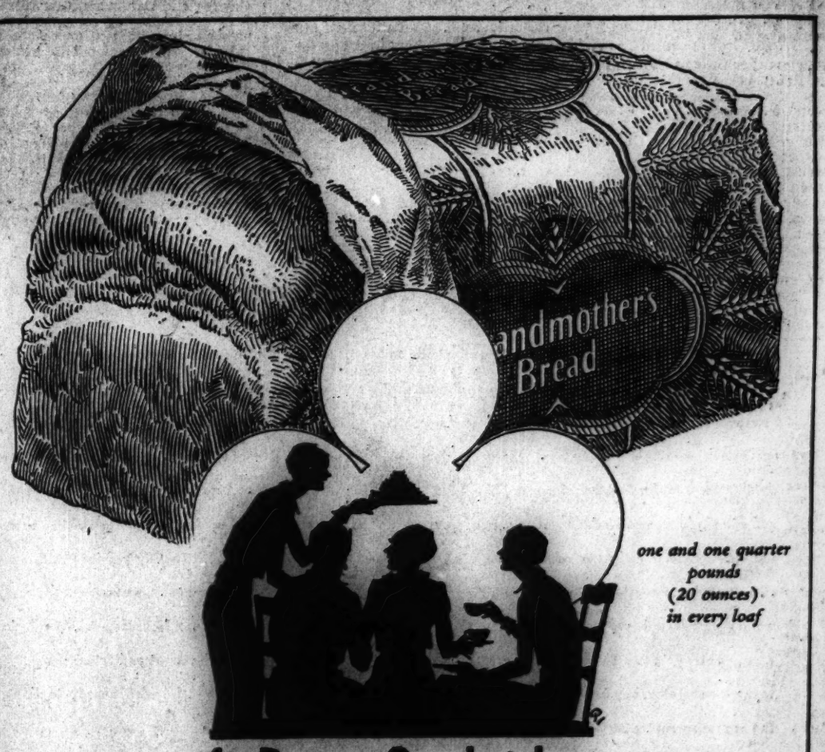
FINE ARTS THEATRE
State Theatre Bldg.
Continuous from 1:00 P. M.
Stupendous German Triumph
"Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt"
(Two Hearts in Waltz Time)
MATS. 50c—EVES. 75c

JORDAN HALL
ETHEL HUTCHINSON
PIANIST
Friday Eve., March 6, at 8:15
BALDWIN PIANO
H. B. WILLIAMS, Manager
501 Pierce Building, Boston

TRADER HORN
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture
NOW PLAYING
TWICE DAILY 2:30-8:30
ALL SEATS RESERVED
Mat. 50c-75c-$1.00
Eve. 50c-75c-$1.00-$1.50
MAJESTIC

California Asparagus
Finocchio
Turkeys
Exclusive Boston Agency for
Richelieu Food Products
Edwin M. Warwick
PROVISIONS
35 EXETER STREET, BOSTON
Kenmore 6100 Prompt Delivery

Fire and Smoke Sale
Florsheim—Foot-Friend—Enna Jettick
Damaged Shoes 50c to $3.00
Undamaged Shoes Greatly Reduced
Now Across the Street Snow's Shoe Store 179 Mass. Ave. BOSTON



one and one quarter pounds (20 ounces) in every loaf

for Dainty Sandwiches

A&P

Grandmother's Bread cuts readily into thin slices and stays soft for hours. Its fine texture and delicate flavor make it ideal for party sandwiches. Try it with a filling of peanut butter, raisins and figs; or with sardines chopped with hard-boiled eggs; or with orange marmalade, cream cheese and chopped almonds.

7¢ A LOAF

Grandmother's Bread

A & P FOOD STORES

DIRIGIBLE PLANS LOSE OUT WHEN CONGRESS ENDS

Expected Appropriations for Commercial Ships Fail to Come

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, March 5—Except for appropriating about $31,000,000 for army and navy flying equipment during the next fiscal year which begins July 1, the Seventy-first Congress failed to live up to the expectations of aviation experts who had anticipated encouraging appropriations for the development of military and commercial airships of the lighter-than-air type.

One of these projects was the proposed giant Goodyear-Zeppelin dirigible to carry mail and express between the United States and Europe, which would have cost about $5,000,000. Legislation was needed to protect the investor and operator, and at the same time encourage the builder through a long-term mail contract which would have partially paid operation costs of the proposed ship.

The other airship measure was a proposed all-metal giant dirigible comparable in size and performance to the Los Angeles and Graf Zeppelin, and which the Aircraft Development Corporation, of Detroit, expected to sell to the army for use as a military transport. Its cost would have been about the same as the commercial craft.

Despite numerous hearings of various committees and the pressure of airship experts, both proposals expired with the Congress. Army officers are reported to have killed the all-metal measure. The commercial ship was favorable to the majority of committee members, but amendments to include heavier-than-air craft in the propose transatlantic service required additional hearings which could not be held during the session.

Congress did appropriate $20,000,000 for domestic air mail service, $5,000,000 more than for last year. This, however, was but $500,000 above the last appropriation and resultant deficiency, and nearly $750,000 less than the estimated expense for the coming year.

Foreign air mail service was allotted $7,000,000 for the new year, a negligible increase when compared with the rapidly expanding service that bears promise of paying its own way in the near future.

A triple-threat investigation of air mail contracts dwindled into a single investigating body at the last session. Kenneth McKellar and Clarence C Dill, Democratic Senators from Tennessee and Washington, respectively, lost their proposals, while the House Appropriations Committee put through an amendment to the second deficiency bill authorizing a subcommittee to carry on an extensive investigation during the summer.

They are authorized to go wherever and whenever they wish, and it is regarded as certain that the subcommittee will visit South and Central America. They also may go to Europe, for the amendment includes ocean mail.

Operators of the largest foreign line in the world, it is definitely known here, are making tentative arrangements to fly members of this committee over their lines in the Latin-Americas. They hope to convince them of the great potential commercial field to be developed by American air lines.

Lewis Back in Time to Defend America

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—A critic of America returned today from European travel in time to retort to another critic.

Sinclair Lewis, arriving with the 1930 Nobel award for literature, said, "New York may have the noisiest streets, but London has the noisiest lecturers."

His remark was prompted by reports of what J. B. Priestly, English novelist has said about Lewis' own United States. "If my day was done," he added, "it would be delightful not to have to write any more long novels. I'd much rather read his books than mine anyway."

Mr. Lewis said he would not lecture.

He and his wife, the former Dorothy Thompson, returned from a jaunt abroad following his acceptance of the Nobel Prize of more than $40,000. He said his now famous Stockholm speech, delivered soon after he received the award had been misinterpreted in America.

It was not anti-American, he insisted, but applied as well to other countries. American newspapers he said, made it look as if his criticisms were directed only at America.

Bid of $48,890,999 on Hoover Dam Made by Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 5—Three bids for the construction of Hoover Dam, which will impound waters of the Colorado River at Black Canyon along the border between Arizona and Nevada, were under consideration today by officials of the Bureau of Reclamation. These out of the six opened in Denver yesterday met the requirements of the Government's specifications.

The low bid of $48,890,999 was submitted by a group known as Six Companies, Inc., made up of Utah Construction Company; Henry J. Kaiser and W. A. Bechtel; McDonald and Kahn; Morrison-Knudson Company; J. F. Shea Company, and the Pacific Bridge Company. One member of this corporation, the Utah Construction Company, has constructed four dams for the bureau. F. T. Crowe, manager of the Six Companies, Inc., was for many years construction engineer of the bureau.

The other two bidders, also well known to the Interior Department were Arundel-Atkinson Company of Baltimore and Los Angeles, with a bid of $53,893,878 and Woods Brothers of Lincoln, Neb., with a bid of $58,653,107. The contract will probably be awarded within a week.

The contract will be the biggest construction agreement ever entered into by the United States Government, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, said today. Since the bureau of reclamation was organized 29 years ago it has poured in all its activities 4,400,000 cubic yards of concrete. Under this one contract it will pour 4,500,000 cubic yards.

"The Department of the Interior is on its toes and ready to go the minute details can be completed," it said in a statement today, which continued in part:

"The Union Pacific branch line is completed to Boulder City and freight is going in over it. Machinery and materials are arriving for the construction of the Government railway line to the dam site, contracts for which already have been awarded. Work on the automobile highway has started.

"One word of warning should be extended. The town of Las Vegas, nearest settlement to the dam, has reported 10,000 job seekers have already presented themselves. This is many times the number that can ever find employment here so the unwisdom of a rush of workers to this vicinity is obvious."

Columbia Professor to Hold Oxford Post

SWARTHMORE, Pa., March 5 (AP)—Wesley C. Mitchell, professor of economics at Columbia University, has been selected for the George Eastman visiting scholarship at Oxford University, Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of the American Association of Rhodes Scholars, announced today.

Professor Mitchell will succeed Prof. John L. Lowes of Harvard, who holds the professorship this year, and will take up his residence at Oxford in September.

The funds for the professorship were given by Dr. George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y., and are administered by the American Association of Rhodes Scholars.

NEWS PRINT INVOICE RULE IS PROTESTED

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Opposition to a proposed requirement of consular invoices on imports of news print from Canada was expressed yesterday by representatives of publishers at a hearing before the customs bureau.

Under present regulations products imported duty free or under specific rates are not required to be accompanied by such invoices. Some branches of the Government, including the narcotic bureau and divisions of the Agriculture Department, have asked that the invoices be required on all import .

Big Brother of All American Flags Must Soon Be Packed in Moth Balls

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Too big to spread out, too old to go to the cleaner, what is said to be the largest perfectly proportioned United States flag will hang undisturbed by spring cleanings until the end of its public career.

Finis will be written for the flag when the towered Post Office Department Building on Pennsylvania Avenue goes down, and the new one goes up in the capital beautification scheme.

Unfurled in a glassed-over court from the ninth-story roof to third-story floor, the 70-foot four-inch flag is surrounded at fourth and fifth story height by flags of all the states. But all the courts in the new building will be open.

The flag collection was made, and is kept in trim by Miss Alice B. Sanger, Post Office Department personnel director, who has been in government service ever since the Harrison Administration, when she spent 4½ years in clerical work at the White House.

Impartially, she takes the rôle of Betsy Ross to all the banners of all the states, sewing new silks about their embroidered-seal centers when they get too worn to wave.

Miss Sanger doesn't know whether room for the state flags can be found in the new buildings, but she hopes some entrance or corridor may be brightened by them.

But the biggest flag of all, made in 1920 at a cost of $300, with 30-inch stars and yard-wide stripes, will have to retire.

Here's a Sweet Job for Anyone

Both Photos Wide World

GIRL SCOUTS MAKING MAPLE SUGAR IN NEW YORK
At the Left Two Girls, on a Week-End Trip to Camp Andree Clark at Pleasantville, N. Y., Are Pouring Maple Sap, Fresh From the Tree, Into a Pan. At the Right Two Other Members of the Party Are Boiling the Sap in the Process of Turning It Into Sugar.

SCHWAB TO LET STOCKHOLDERS VOTE ON BONUS

Thinks Payment of Extra Millions to Employees Justified by Results

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 4—A defense of the bonus system of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is contained in a long letter made public today which Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem board, has just addressed to the stockholders of the corporation. Mr. Schwab says that bonus payments to Eugene G. Grace, president of the corporation, averaged $814,993 a year for 13 years ending on Dec. 31, 1930. The payments to Mr. Grace topped the bonus list.

Mr. Schwab said that the whole question of continuing bonus compensation to officers and departmental heads would be submitted to the stockholders at their annual meeting on April 14.

Mr. Schwab's letter is the second defense of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's bonus system made since an action was filed in the Court of Chancery in Newark, N. J., on Jan. 13 by Camillus Berendt of Hoboken, James E. Riley and Benjamin Glickfeld of New York, and David Tait of Hackensack, to compel an accounting of and a refunding of any part of $36,000,000 distributed as bonuses to officials of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation which are held to be excessive, and asked that further bonus payments by the corporation to its officials be restrained pending disposition of the injunction motion. Mr. Schwab's first statement in defense of the system was issued on Jan. 14.

"At the very outset," Mr. Schwab says, "I wish to make it clear that payments made to employees of the corporation under our plan are not gratuities. They represent compensation for service rendered. I also wish to make it clear that I have never participated in any way, directly or indirectly, in the payments made under our bonus system. Nor has any of the directors, except those who have also been active officers of the corporation or its subsidiary companies, ever participated in any payments under the system."

Mr. Schwab says he personally fixed the bonus percentages and assumes full responsibility for the payments. "I am quite prepared to support them in principle and in detail," he declares. "The directors of the corporation share with me the belief that our bonus system has been one of the principal factors in the success of the corporation."

Chief among the advantages of the system, he says, is that it attracts to the corporation men of exceptional ability.

"In Bethlehem we have consistently sought to have our men understand that the greatest chances for material advancement would be realized through concentrating all their energies upon Bethlehem. We have required our executives to live close to the business and not engage in outside activities. We have encouraged them to invest their savings in Bethlehem—all this in order that they might put forth their every effort for the benefit of Bethlehem and its stockholders. To insure this result, Bethlehem has sought to make its bonus sufficiently liberal and attractive."

The growth of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation attests to the efficiency of the system, he holds.

With the exception of that paid Mr. Grace, the average yearly bonus payments by the corporation to its officers and heads of departments, Mr. Schwab says, have been less than $200,000 each.

EARL RUSSELL HAS PASSED ON

MARSEILLES, France, March 4 (AP)—Earl Russell, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State in the India Office, passed on here last night.

John Francis Stanley Russell, second Earl Russell, was both a barrister and an electrical engineer. Occasionally he had figured as an author and was an active member of the Socialist Fabian Society.

He is succeeded by his brother Bertrand Russell, the distinguished author, philosopher and lecturer.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

M. Guy Archibald, Mechanic Falls, Me.
John Eifert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara A. Salter, Rutland, Vt.
Mrs. Marjorie S. Sears, Rutland, Vt.

CAMERON TAKES NEW POST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 4—Peter G. Cameron, who resigned as Secretary of Banking of Pennsylvania on Feb. 28, giving as a reason differences over policies in the conduct of the department, has been chosen president of the Mechanics' Trust Company, one of the largest banking institutions in this city.

Girl Scouts Learn Early Tapping Brings Finer Maple Sugar Flavor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—"The earlier the run, the finer the flavor" was proved by a maple tree-tapping party of 19 Manhattan Girl Scouts at their Camp Andree Clark here recently. It was probably the earliest spring maple tree-tapping on record in this State. A clear cold night and a thaw in the morning made ideal weather conditions for a good sap run.

The "sugaring-off" party invaded the sugar bush with pails and auger under the direction of James A. Porter, veteran woodman and sugar camper, who instructed the girls on how to prepare a homemade spile by hollowing out an elder shoot and whittling the end. A pioneer Girl Scout then bored the first hole into a tree to a depth of an inch and a half to hold the primitive spout. Much to the wonder of the city-bred girls, sap promptly began dripping into the pail at the rate of 60 drops a minute.

The next step was boiling the sap. This the Girl Scouts accomplished by filling the largest receptacle they could find in camp—a huge shallow dishpan—which they placed over a good steady wood fire.

The following morning the girls were further instructed in the process of sugar making. After taking a part of the sirup and pouring it on the snow so that it turned to a waxlike consistency—a delightful confection to the Girl Scouts—they took the remaining part of the sirup as it approached the graining stage and beat it until it reached the desired fine texture to be poured into buttered cake tins to hold the finished product.

Havana-Miami Air Travel Record Made

HAVANA, March 5 (By U. P.)—All records for air travel between Havana and Miami, Fla., were broken during February with the transportation of 1652 passengers, it was announced yesterday.

The figure, according to Charles M. Boillod, district manager for the Pan American Airways here, not only constitutes a record for all previous United States-Cuba air travel, but also is believed to exceed the record for patronage established by the air lines between London and Paris. Mr. Boillod pointed out that the European company operating the London-Paris service frequently carried as many as 100 passengers daily between the two points and has been considered the best patronized air pasenger line in the world. However, in the six days between Feb. 18 and Feb. 24, Mr. Boillod said, the Havana-Miami line transported 630 persons.

Cherokee Mound in Georgia Opened

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOCCOA, Ga.—Preparatory to opening an Indian mound along the Tugalo River, near this town, exercises were held, conducted by Hayward J. Pearce, president of Brenau College, in Gainesville, Ga., to which institution the privilege of opening the mound has been granted. Fifteen cars brought members of the student body and faculty who attended these exercises.

Col. J. R. Earl, of Walhalla, S. C., by whose family the property was long owned, welcomed the exploring party, whose purpose was to add to the world's knowledge of the Cherokee Indians and their arts, and to preserve in Brenau College Museum whatever relics may be found in the mound, which is 50 feet high and 150 feet in diameter.

After ground was broken by Colonel Earl, workmen opened a trench, bisecting the mound from west to east. The party of visitors scattered in the surrounding fields, and gathered a quantity of fragments of pottery and arrowheads for the Museum of Brenau, before returning to Gainesville in the afternoon.

Michigan Execution Issue Up to Voters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANSING, Mich., March 5—Gov. Wilber M. Brucker signed the Foster capital punishment bill yesterday, providing for a referendum by the people at the spring election, April 6.

The question has long been a pertinent one before Michigan legislative bodies, and the bill signed is almost identical to the one passed by the Legislature two years ago and vetoed by Gov. Fred W. Green.

The bill passed the Senate March 3 by a vote of 24 to 8 and the House by 67 to 26. It calls for electrocution for committing certain major crimes. Persons under 17 years of age at the time of commission of the crime are exempt and a provision is made for an automatic review of all convictions by the State Supreme Court.

DELAYED 'CHUTE' LEAP HIGH MARK DOUBLED

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP)—E. S. Manning today claimed a record for delayed parachute jumps after official calibration of the barograph he carried on a leap last Sunday showed he fell 15,265 feet before opening his 'chute.

The previous record was 7600 feet set by Rex Harker over Cincinnati, O., Aug. 4, 1929.

AMERICAS FIND FAT PROFITS IN TOURIST TRADE

Will Study Ways to Get More of It at Commercial Conference in Fall

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ways of stimulating tourist travel between the Central and South American republics will be among the topics discussed at the fourth Pan-American commercial conference, which will meet in Washington Oct. 5 to 12.

Various steps that may be taken such as simplification of passport requirements, speeding up of customs examinations and establishment of tourist bureaus or agencies, will be discussed. Business leaders from all over the United States and from the other Central and South American republics are expected to be in attendance at the conference.

Reports from Mexico and Cuba for 1929 indicate that these nations profited to the extent of $46,000,000 and $21,000,000, respectively, from tourist trade. In Mexico this item exceeded the value of the largest single export commodity, silver, by several million dollars and in Cuba the funds left by tourists are ranked as the third largest source of revenue to the country, according to the Pan-American Union.

The conference also will discuss trade promotion in its various phases as transportation and communication; development by air, land and water; consular procedure and customs regulations; currency stabilization and economic and financial statistical services; and national and international judicial questions.

POLITICAL SCHOOL STARTED

MADRID, March 4 (AP)—A school for politicians has been established by a branch of the Liberal-Conservative Coalition Party for the instruction of aspiring city councilmen. Any candidate may attend its sessions without charge for courses in political science.

Knickerbocker Hats
1466 BROADWAY AT 42nd ST.
NEW YORK

HAIR DRESSERS
A.M.BRAUN INC.
CROYDON HOTEL
(Formerly 12 East 48th St.)
1152 MADISON AVENUE
Butterfield 8-7272
BEAUTY SALONS
849 MADISON AVE.
BET. 70TH & 71ST STREETS
Butterfield 8-4482
BUCKINGHAM HOTE
101 WEST 57TH STREET
Circle 7-2000
RYE, N. Y.
Westchester Country Club
AVE 800
2005 CORNAGA AVE.
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-3519
FOR THOSE WHO PREFER THE BEST

Washington Heights
Jeweler
Diamond Rings, Pins and Pendants
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PENNSYLVANIA ROAD PRESENTS BUS-RAIL PLAN

Lays Proposal for Door-to-Door Service Before the I. C. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 5—A program for coördinating rail and highway transportation without imposing restrictions on buses and trucks was laid before the I. C. C. by John F. Deasy, executive of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Deasy revealed that the railroad "is practically ready now" to apply to the commission for permission to establish a "truck body" service by rail between New York and Philadelphia and later to other cities.

Truckers will be invited to fill detachable truck bodies with goods for transportation, which will be brought by trucks to the rail terminus, carried over the line on feight cars, lifted off the cars by cranes, and swung into position for front-door delivery behind trucks again, in the neighboring cities.

Coördination of freight and truck service, in this manner, he asserted, will mean cheaper transportation than either the trucks or the railroad could give by themselves.

Speaking of regulation of buses, now carried on in 37 states, Mr. Deasy said:

"I am of the opinion that the private trucker should not be subject to regulation. By this I mean the privately owned and privately operated truck. My study of the situation has led me to the conclusion and to make the following concrete suggestions: I believe that common carrier truckers should be required to secure a certificate of public convenience and necessity before commencing or ceasing operation; furnish proof of financial resources and of financial responsibility; keep prescribed accounts; make prescribed reports; comply with the rules and regulations issued by the proper tribunal with regard to conditions, character and sufficiency of service, and safety of operation.

"The regulatory power should be given authority to suspend or revoke certificates, for cause; to permit the transfer of certificates from one carrier to another; to permit the consolidation, merger or acquisition of control of one carrier by another without discrimination as between different kinds of carriers.

"Finally, all carriers should have equal opportunity to engage in truck transportation."

Colombia Reopens Way to Oil Fields

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 5 (AP)—The way was paved today for a reentry of American oil company capital into Colombia, with the signing of the long-pending petroleum bill and a contract returning the canceled Barco concession to the Colombian Petroleum Company, controlled by the Gulf Oil Company and in which the Carib Syndicate has a 25 per cent interest.

The petroleum bill, while still opposing some restrictions to exploitation of Colombia's potential oil fields, was arranged through collaboration of parliamentary committees, representatives of American oil companies, and George F. Rublee, American attorney who helped solve the Mexican oil law problem.

The new law will become effective in 60 days. Bids will be received by the Government for concessions.

LIND CHEMISTRY PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEXINGTON, Va., March 5—The Lind prize in chemistry at Washington and Lee University has been awarded to William McMurray Dix of Mobile, Ala., for 1931.

Adult and Alien Education Cultivated in California

Preparation of Foreign-Born for Intelligent Participation in Citizenship Reaches Such a High Point That Courts Have Recognized Its Value

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 15

Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State, and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles.

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

Staff Correspondent

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—With the increase of educational facilities, public schools are reaching out not only to an ever growing percentage of children of normal school age, but to the child not yet ready for first grade, and the adult of an age who wishes to continue his education.

This extension of education has brought its own peculiar problems to the public schools, which were given time and thought by the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems.

The problems of public kindergartens in this State are largely concerned with ages of admission and means of finance, with the latter probably occupying the position of greater prominence. At present, kindergartens are supported solely by local taxpayers from the proceeds of a maximum 15-cent district tax. For financial reasons, the commission found, there is considerable agitation favoring the inclusion of kindergartens in elementary schools, thus securing the support of both state and county funds.

Because kindergartens are as yet largely urban institutions, however, the commission will recommend against any change in the method of their support, since the state law is such that state funds must be matched by county funds, and this would tax rural districts for the support of kindergartens which would be of no use to them.

Kindergarten Age Limit

Under California law, a kindergarten may be opened upon petition of parents of 25 or more children living within a mile of an elementary school building. Due to modern transportation developments, the commission will recommend against continuance of this limiting restriction, making it possible for a kindergarten to serve children from a greater distance.

Instead of restricting the ages of those entering public kindergarten to four and a quarter years, as at present, the commission will recommend that the law be made more flexible, both to avoid overcrowding of classes, and to restrict entry of immature children. A similar recommendation will cover the age at which children may enter first grade.

Turning to problems of adult education, the commission's report will say:

"The State's support of adult education seems to the commission to center in four distinct types of service. These provide for academic training beyond the school years with special emphasis on the teaching of illiterates; instruction for the adult foreigner, commonly spoken of as Americanization, which includes preparation for naturalization and citizenship, vocational training and rehabilitation; and, more recently, instruction in parenthood.

Teaching Adults

"This enumeration of the educational services provided by California for adults indicates no lack of opportunity for their intellectual, social and vocational improvement. It includes academic study; to some extent the development of artistic and literary abilities; the study and discussion of civic and social problems, and, for the illiterate, an opportunity to learn to read and write.

"In the field of vocations and trades, the instruction that may be gained in the schools opens the way for both men and women to acquire at least elementary training in an occupation as a means of livelihood, or to increase their skill by learning new processes, thereby adding to their general proficiency and their chance for advancement.

"By a just provision, those who have become incapacitated for their accustomed occupation through war or industrial accident are given opportunity to qualify in a new vocation more suited to their impaired powers.

"No state has provided more generously for the education of the foreign immigrant than has California. Years ago, through a most unusual provision suggested by the State Immigration and Housing Commission, there came into being a new type of teacher, the home teacher, whose functions as stated in the law are 'to instruct adults in sanitation, in the English language, in household duties such as the purchase, preparation, and use of food and clothing, and in the fundamentals of the American system of government and the rights and duties of citizenship.' This unusual provision has saved the alien population, and especially foreign womankind, from some of their embarrassing difficulties, such as ignorance of the English language, of the ways of living, and of the general sentiments and ideals of the people.

Aliens Helped

"One phase of this educational service to foreigners, which has been indifferently attempted in some places, seems to have been successfully established in California, namely, the preparation of the foreign-born for active and intelligent participation in the civic and political life of the people. Even the courts have recognized the value of this service for adults, and have in some places surrendered to the schools the entire responsibility of the preparation of foreigners for naturalization; accepting a credential from the schools in lieu of their own examination of the applicant for admittance to citizenship.

"The State Board of Education a few years ago authorized the issuance of a special certificate for instruction in parenthood. More widely than might have been supposed, this type of instruction for adults has been welcomed as an aid to the understanding and solving of some of the perplexities of modern home life. Many mothers in particular have been eager to avail themselves of guidance in the business of parenthood. The State University is providing training of a high order for teachers of this subject in its summer schools at Berkeley and Los Angeles.

"In considering this whole question of adult education the commission recognizes that childhood and youth have the first claims on public school money. It also recognizes that the education of adults and the reduction of illiteracy must not be neglected in any general plan for the social well-being of the state; childhood itself benefits immensely with every increase in the intelligence and knowledge of adults, for 'humanity is one.'"

The commission will make three recommendations:

That the activities of the public schools in the interests of adult education be continued and improved.

That there be, however, at all times a careful accounting of this work by those responsible for its administration, in order to insure against waste of funds on inconsequential projects, and to secure the largest educational profits for the greatest number.

That the State Department of Education call the attention of school officials to the law that permits them to charge tuition for classes in adult education and suggests that in certain types of courses this is advisable.

The succeeding article of this series will deal with the organization of a state department of education.

Realty Owners Hail Reforms in Income Tax

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 5—With definite legislation now pending in 34 states designed to reduce his burden, and with 20 governors admittedly on his side, the real estate taxpayer should find the outlook cheerful, the National Association of Real Estate Boards states, in a report on the tax reform movement as surveyed in each state.

"Sixteen states now have bills before their legislatures providing for an income tax that will secure governmental support from citizens who now go practically free from taxation," according to the report. "These are states that have never had income taxes. The bills, although they will tax income-property owners, as well as people who do not own real property, will, in the opinion of their sponsors, raise new funds to defray governmental costs and thus make it possible to decrease taxes on real property."

The income tax, according to a survey by the American Legislators' Association, is now used as a source of revenue in 16 states.

Other states seeking to aid the real property owner at this time are considering bills that provide for the payment of property taxes in installments, the report said.

Practically every state, it was found, has some kind of tax reform under consideration. "The appointment of commissions to investigate the state tax commissions, the establishment of state tax commissions, the investigation of present expenditures, a proposal that intangibles be taxed directly, the reduction of assessed values, and other measures are being pushed throughout the country by legislators who feel that the time has come when someone other than the owner of the land should pay the bulk of the country's bills," the report adds.

The governors of 29 states, it was found, have publicly declared that tax adjustment was of major importance in the work to be done this year. Meanwhile, it was stressed in the report, the session is forging ahead with its research on the problem of tax reform.

Relative of Washington in Government Service

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—There still is a Washington, closely related to the first President, in the government service. Retirement recently of Dr. Richard Washington from a post in the Treasury was thought to have exhausted the list, but Miss Ann Madison Washington still carries on.

Her father was Lawrence Washington, lineal descendant of John Augustine, brother of George Washington. Miss Washington is going to Paris shortly to preside at "Mount Vernon," the American building in the International Overseas and Colonial Exposition.

Rugged Beauty of Utah Scenes Appeals to Lovers of Primitive

Highway Projected to Link Up Natural Wonders of Bordering States and Save Tourists About 400 Miles of Needless Travel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Salt Lake City, Utah

PUBLIC demand for primitive grandeur grows. No longer the vistas of distant mountains, or the stories of those who have climbed their rugged tops, satisfies. The great ranges with their shaggy crests, the steep canyons dropping 1000 feet or more, and the pine trees, standing like sentinels against the sky line, stir within the traveler desire to make closer contact with those wonders of nature.

Hitherto difficult of access, and for that reason little mentioned, natural bridges in southwestern Utah are becoming sought by tourists. And to make such visits possible the State of Utah now plans the east and west highway opening up an all-weather road which can be used also for eastern state's traffic to southern California.

Road Replaces Trail

The first road to the Natural Bridges is just now being completed from Blanding, Utah, the nearest town, about 35 miles distant. This road has been built by a state appropriation and the effort of the men of that vicinity. Previous to the building of this road, those who wished to view the Edwin, Caroline and Augusta bridges were forced to make the entire trip on horseback. This mode of travel prohibited many from seeing these huge stone spans, left standing by the action of water on the soft sandstone composition during countless centuries.

The bridges are still remote from the other scenic attractions of southern Utah and northern Arizona; namely, Zion National Park, Bryce canyon, the Kaibab forest, and the north rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado as viewed from Bright Angel Point. A plan to connect these wonderlands with an east and west highway is now being germinated. The proposed highway will save tourists, who wish to include half a dozen or more of the natural attractions in their itinerary, about 400 miles of travel through country less interesting by contrast with the parks territory.

If this highway is made, it will not only connect the Natural Bridges with the parks, now visited by thousands of tourists annually, but will also make possible a tour in one trip of the Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado, Monument Valley, the Rainbow Bridge, the Arizona desert, the Navajo Indian country and the bridge over the Colorado River at Lee's Ferry.

Natural Bridges

As the road from Blanding, Utah, to the Natural Bridges becomes known, more and more cars are creeping over the high, wooded Elk Mountains to the brink of Armstrong canyon, where the road ends. The Edwin bridge is located at this point in Armstrong canyon.

The two canyons, Armstrong and White, which shelter the three bridges, are like many in southern Utah in that they are abrupt crevices in the earth's surface 1000 or more feet deep. Cedars and pinons grow in abundance on the mountain sides, but the canyons are for the most part barren, though grand with their majestic walls of stone.

The bridges do not form ways to cross from brim to brim of the canyons, as might be supposed, but are down in the canyons, and are in reality what remain of small hills which once obstructed a river's way, but have been worn to the form of bridges in centuries past by the tumultuous waters which must have at one time torn with great force through the canyons.

The floors of these canyons are now dry, except in the case of heavy rains. The level of the Armstrong canyon floor drops about 75 feet in one place where once a mighty waterfall probably roared. There are a number of natural tanks fed by springs in the canyons, but the traveler will be wise to supply himself with a canvas water sack.

The Edwin bridge, which is accessible to almost anyone, is the smallest of the three. This bridge is 104 feet high. The thickness of the top arch is 10 feet and the width of the span is 194 feet. The custodian of the bridges usually maintains a saddle-horse camp at the Edwin. He furnishes transportation to tourists who wish to view the Caroline bridge three miles distant from the Edwin and located at the junction of the two canyons, and the Augusta, largest of the three, which is six miles from the Edwin.

An unusual view of the Augusta may be obtained by crossing the mesa for about five miles between the canyons to the rim of White Canyon, where the spectator looks down more than 1000 feet to the top of the bridge, which is 222 feet high with a span of 261 feet.

The three bridges afford a more awe-inspiring view from the canyon floors. The descent to the bottom of White canyon can be commenced in but one way. This is to swing out from the canyon wall by rope approximately five feet and catch the upper limbs of a great pine tree. The next move is to descend the pine tree for about 30 feet to the rock ledge from which the tree grows. One wonders all the while what holds the tree. This feat places one just below the rim, and a long, rough descent must be negotiated before the canyon floor is reached.

The Caroline bridge differs from the Edwin and the Augusta in that its arch is massive, affording a smaller opening to be spanned.

It is conjectured that, as the bridges' monument draws more tourists, means will be provided for their convenience to see all three of these wonders of nature. In the meantime the spot affords a place for those who are seeking to enjoy the wilds. Hotels are left behind at Blanding. To add to the thrill of the natural scenery in its yawning magnitude, the traveler may occasionally meet a small group of Ute Indians, reminders of the Old West, which has not quite passed at the Natural Bridges national monument.

UPHOLSTERERS MUST GO BACK TO THEIR JOBS

PHILADELPHIA, March 5 (AP)—The United Textile Workers of America last night ordered the 2000 striking members of the Upholstery Weavers' Union, Local No. 26, to return to work March 9 or be expelled.

The upholsterers walked out of 28 mills here Feb. 2, repudiating the award of an arbitration board by whose decision, it was asserted, they had agreed to abide. The award cut wages approximately 14 per cent until June, pending an exhaustive survey of the industry and a final award.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

'BIG TEN' CALLS FOR MEETING

To Discuss Tendency of North Central Association for Athletic Control

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 5—Control of athletics in the "Big Ten" is not to be yielded passively to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, it is indicated here, Athletic directors of the Intercollegiate Conference, meeting in Madison, Wis., in connection with the annual indoor track and field championships of the Conference, are to discuss the tendency of the North Central to interfere in athletics which are already well supervised by a faculty committee. And Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, has called a meeting of the "Big Ten" presidents to be held here within two or three weeks.

It is asserted that the North Central should work through the conferences and not go over their heads to discipline individual members after investigations. There are some 30 conferences in North Central territory, which extends roughly from the Alleghenies to the Rockies, and each has set up standards of amateurism and eligibility suitable to its section. As long as a school is accepted by its conference as living up to its standards, the North Central should have nothing to say about it, according to an authority here.

In the "Big Ten," for example, the standards have been the highest in the United States. This Conference pioneered and all the other conferences have patterned after it. It is highly organized and employs a commissioner of athletics, Maj. J. L. Griffith, to look after ethical matters. However, the North Central has obtained a subsidy from the Carnegie Foundation to investigate half a dozen members of the "Big Ten," with a view to ostracizing any found unsatisfactory as it did West Virginia and Butler Universities. The "Big Ten" feels that it is competent to keep its own house in order without meddling by the North Central, especially as the latter must rely upon investigators who are often incompetent or prejudiced.

It is pointed out that the North Central's athletic committee is made up of small college officials, who have sometimes shown themselves to be envious of the bigness of big university athletic plants. They are unable to comprehend that these plants are big because they serve a multitude of students, and think there is something sinister in mere size. Having no mammoth football stadium at Podunk, they think it immoral for such a stadium to be maintained at Ann Arbor. "While this sounds narrow-minded," said one authority, "that's just the way the small college mind often works."

The danger of the present tendency of the North Central to interfere in Conference athletic affairs, it is pointed out, is that the small colleges vastly outnumber and outvote the big colleges in the councils of the North Central. It will be a question of having the big city and state colleges accepting the sovereignty of the small colleges, if this tendency is allowed to continue.

The North Central, originating about the same time as the "Big Ten," had never concerned itself with athletics until some three years ago. It has been valuable in raising academic standards.

In sending out President Scott's call, Prof. R. W. Aigler of University of Michigan, faculty athletic representative, wrote, in part, as follows:

"By agreement of the universities constituting the 'Big Ten' for many years, the making of rules and administration of athletic affairs, except that of purely local concern, have been delegated to the Conference. This Conference was a pioneer in athletic reform movements. Its organization has been the model for many years all over the country, and its legislation generally has been widely copied. The aim of the Conference not only has been to provide uniform eligibility rules, but also to bring and keep athletic activities in a proper relationship to the main business of the universities.

"Recently there has been developed in the North Central Association a movement to take hold of matters heretofore handled by the Conference, and the whole problem has come to a head at Northwestern. It is on this question that Northwestern desires advice. It should be distinctly understood that the proposed meeting did not grow out of any charges against Northwestern or any other institution. Out of the meeting it is hoped there may develop a clarification of the position of the Conference and its members to the North Central Association.

"Major Griffith calls attention to the inconsistency of the North Central's action.

"The issue between the 'Big Ten' Conference and the North Central, said the Major, has been stated by Prof. Aigler of Michigan. The Western Conference today is stronger than ever, but, in my judgment, if eligibility matters and questions of intercollegiate relationships which in the past have been handled by the Conference are to be passed upon by another group, the Conference will have surrendered its sovereignty."

KENTVILLE OUTPLAYS BOSTON HOCKEY CLUB

The Kentville Wildcats from Nova Scotia won the opening game of their short two-game series with the Boston Hockey Club at the Boston Arena Wednesday night, with the aid of only two spares, by a score of 5 to 3. It was the first appearance of the B. H. C. sextet on Boston ice this season, as it has just returned from the international hockey competition in Poland

Led by their brilliant center ice player and captain, Ernie Mosher, the Wildcats out-smarted the Boston six in every period and established a lead which could not be overcome. Mosher and his two wingmen, Beaton and Lehnan, back-checked so effectively that the losers found it a problem to get by center ice.

The B. H. C. took a lead in the first period when Mahoney scored on a pass from Hall. Kentville tied the score a few minutes later when McNeil tallied unassisted. The Nova Scotia sextet took the lead on Gross's unassisted effort in the same period and never were overtaken. Mosher did his best work in the second period when he counted three times without assistance. A late rally by the losers in the final session resulted in two goals, made by Nelson and Mahoney. The second game of the series will be played at the Arena Friday night.

KENTVILLE		BOSTON H. C.
Beaton, Breen, lw		
	rw, Sanford, Mahoney, Smith	
Mosher, Beaton, Beasley, c		
	c, Anderson, Tyson, Nelson, Liddell	
Lehnan, Beasley, rw, lw, Ramsey, Hall, Thayer		
McNeil, ld	rd, Dagino, Peterson	
Gross, rd	ld, Peterson, Elliott	
Leopold, g		g, Frazier

Score—Kentville (N. S.) 5, Boston Hockey Club 3. Goals—Mosher 3, McNeil, Gross for Kentville; Mahoney 2, Nelson for Boston Hockey Club. Assists—Hall for Boston Hockey Club. Referees—Doody and Morris. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Providence and Philadelphia Win

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	25	3	7	143	81	53
Providence	21	5	8	113	71	47
Boston	13	3	19	83	98	29
Philadelphia	10	4	21	71	97	24
New Haven	8	4	22	57	120	20

RESULTS MARCH 4
Providence 7, New Haven 3.
Philadelphia 5, Boston 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5—Providence Reds overwhelmed New Haven's Eagles, 7 to 3, here last night in a wide-open Canadian-American Hockey League game. The Eagles led 1 to 0 for a brief space in the first period, but the Reds scored two goals and added three more in the second twenty. Vail, Hart and Art Giroux each tallied twice while "Hago" Harrington figured prominently with a goal and two assists. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		NEW HAVEN
Hart, G. Giroux, lw	rw, Boucher, Kuhn	
Gaudreault, Harrington, c		
	c, Jeremiah, Burmister	
Cormier, A. Giroux, Dreis, rw		lw, Chouinard, Keating
Carson, McCaffrey, ld	rd, Radley, Pringle	
Vail, McCaffrey, rd	ld, Speyer	
Murray, g		g, Forbes

Score—Providence 7, New Haven 3. Goals—Hart 2 Vail 2, A. Giroux 2, Harrington for Providence; Keating, Speyer, Burmister for New Haven. Assists—Harrington 2, Cormier, McCaffrey, G. Giroux, Vail for Providence; Burmister and Radley for New Haven. Referees—F. A. Synnott and W. J. Stewart.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 5—Playing one of their best games of the season, the Philadelphia Arrows easily defeated the Boston Cubs at the Arena last night, 5 to 2. The victory enabled the Arrows to get within five points of Boston for the chance of a playoff position in the Canadian-American Hockey League.

Whirlwind skating and passing enabled the Philadelphia team to pile up a 5-to-1 lead in the first two periods. Buckles and King tallied the only goals for the Arrows in the first period. Murray caught the Boston defense wide open and scored early in the second period, to be followed by Andrews and Nichols with spectacular shots midway in the period. Facing a 5-to-0 handicap, Boston finally scored when Foster took a pass from Runge with less than four minutes remaining.

PHILADELPHIA		BOSTON
Hudson, Garrett, Murray, lw		
	rw, Bord, Taylor, Loucks	
Andrews, King, c	c, Burke, Runge, Connacher	
Buckles, Conroy, Murray		lw, Klein, Harris, McNeil
Nichols, Paulhus, ld	rd, Foster, Brander	
Coulter, rd	ld, Mackey, Brander	
Roberts, g		g, Grant

Score—Philadelphia 5, Boston 2. Goals—Buckles, King, Murray, Andrews, Nichols for Philadelphia; Foster and Mackey for Boston. Assists—Andrews, Coulter and Buckles for Philadelphia; Runge for Boston. Referees—Carl Jacobs and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MEETS WITH TIGERS APPROVED BY H. A. A.

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard has approved five sport schedulings with Princeton athletic teams this spring. As previously announced, the Harvard varsity crew will meet Princeton and Technology on the Charles River, May 2. Four new schedulings have been made as follows:

The varsity baseball team will play at Princeton on May 20; the varsity polo team will play at Princton on March 21; the varsity tennis team will play at Princeton on April 20, and the varsity golf team will play at Princeton on May 16.

The committee also has approved the insignia awards of the minor sport "H" to the following members of the second varsity hockey squad:

George M. Bartol '33, Rama A. B. Braggiotti '33, Henri M. David '33, Walter C. Everett '33, Sumner H. Foster '32ES, Robert Gilmore Jr. '31, Roger F. Gleason '32, Matthew Hale Jr. '32, William McKennan '32, Edmund A. Mays Jr. '32, Stephen G. Sleeper Jr. '33, Edwin D. W. Sprague '32, George Q. Thorndike '33, Charles T. Wadsworth '32, Samuel H. Wolcott Jr. '33, Francis S. Cheever '32, manager.

PRINCETON MAY DROP LEAGUE

PRINCETON, N. J., March 5 (AP)—A recommendation that Princeton follow Dartmouth's lead and withdraw from the Intercollegiate Swimming Association at the close of the present season was made yesterday in an editorial in the Daily Princetonian, student newspaper. The reason assigned was the refusal of the association at its recent meeting to alter the rule which required waterpolo to go with swimming in league competition. The editorial says that it is illogical for Princeton to be forced to "compete in a relatively unpopular and unhealthy sport simply because of its membership in the league." It adds "it is also evident that no particularly appreciable advantages accrue to Princeton through this organization."

MIDSHIPMEN WIN RIFLE TITLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 5—Luther S. Moore '31 of Massachusetts and David S. McDougal '33 of Minnesota have won championships in the indoor telegraphic match conducted by the National Rifle Association, it has been announced by the United States Naval Academy. Moore, captain of the Navy team, won the title at 75 feet, both with choice of sights and with metallic sights. McDougal won the match at 50 feet, choice of sights. The Navy captain also was first in the 75-foot match at kneeling position, and in the grand aggregate at 75 feet. He and McDougal also were first in the two-man match general aggregate.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Amherst 40, Trinity 34.
Bradley 30, Carthage 14.
Butler 18, Franklin 14.
De Paul 48, St. Mary's 18.
Drake 31, Washburn 29.
Kansas State 43, Oklahoma State 25.
Lehigh 33, Delaware 26.
Lebanon Valley 68, Bucknell 27.
Parsons 56, Iowa Wesleyan 23.
Providence 47, Brown 24.
Princeton 34, Rutgers 32.
Pennsylvania 30, Swarthmore 28.
St. John's 30, Manhattan 16.
Temple 32, Villanova 22.
Williams 41, Boston 28.
W. C. Teachers 39, Drexel 27.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Delaware 6, Lehigh 4.

Winners of the Charles L. Fox International Lawn Bowling Trophy

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL LAWN BOWLING TEAM OF 1931
Back Row (Left to Right)—P. MacCullum, E. Brodie, H. M. Repuke, T. W. A. Hayward, Captain; H. Furzd, F. W. Goodliffe, E. J. Davey, D. Smallwood, Albert Male, Secretary Front Row (Left to Right)—James Kershaw, S. Jones, O. Oglivie and H. W. Stening.

Hoffman Defeats Title Favorite

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 5 — Conway Hoffman, schoolboy and member of the Montclair Athletic Club, upset the entire tournament expectations of the authorities in the metropolitan Class B squash racquets individual championship, by defeating George J. Lenss, the No. 1 player of the champion Harvard Club team, in straight games, yesterday afternoon at Heights Casino. Leness had been regarded as a strong favorite to win the title.

This match brought Hoffman into the semifinal round, and was the only match played in the fifth round yesterday. The score was 15—10, 15—7, 15—3.

Three other matches, all in the fourth round, completed the play for the day, and the winners will fight out the two fifth round matches still left this afternoon, with the addition of P. W. Bunnell of Yale Club, who won his fourth round match on Tuesday. Hoffman and Malcolm T. McLeod of the Princeton Club, who reached the semifinals on Tuesday, will not play until Friday.

The only fourth round match that really brought hard battling was between Ernest H. Bigelow, champion of the home club, and secretary of the association, and C. T. Lane of the Harvard Club, who only made the team at the very end of the season. This also caused some surprise, as Bigelow, one of the few ambidexterous players in the game, was ranked in the first 10 last year. The score was 15—8, 5—15, 15—16, 18—14, 17—14, in favor of Lane, with Bigelow within a point of victory several times in the final game, when leading at 14—12 and 14—13.

The other winners were F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, who defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 15—5, 18—16, 15—12; and R. E. McCormick, Harvard Club, victor over his clubmate, Parke Cummings, 15—6, 15—10, 15—10. McCormick will play Bunnell, and Lane will encounter Palmer, this afternoon. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Round

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 15—5, 18—16, 15—12.
R. E. McCormick, Harvard Club, defeated Parke Cummings, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—10, 15—10.
C. T. Lane, Harvard Club, defeated E. H. Bigelow, Heights Casino, 15—8, 5—15, 15—16, 18—14, 17—14.

Fifth Round

Conway Hoffman, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated George J. Leness, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—7, 15—3.

RUTGERS SWIMMING TEAM DEFEATS PENN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 5—With Capt. George H. Kojac '31 starring as usual, the Rutgers University swimming team defeated University of Pennsylvania here yesterday, 46 to 25, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet. Kojac won three events, the 100, 200 and 440-yard freestyles.

Penn turned the tables in the water polo game, however, winning by 73 to 31. The swimming summary:

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn., second; Kramer, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 22s.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Penn.; J. A. Dryfuss '31, Rutgers, second; C. B. Sunderland '31, Rutgers, third. Time—26.6s.

Fancy Diving—Won by W. T. Grady '32, Penn.; P. J. Gariss '31, Rutgers, second; W. S. Lusby '31, Penn., third. Winner's points—87.7.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, second; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn., third. Time—5m. 17.8s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers; John Ziemba '32, Rutgers, second; Peterson, Penn., third. Time—1m. 51s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by G. B. Allyn Jr. '33, Penn.; G. T. Cronin '31, Rutgers, second; C. H. Page Jr. '31, Penn., third. Time—2m. 43.4s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '31, Rutgers; W. T. Grandy '32, Penn., second; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, third. Time—54.6s.

300-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (J. A. Dryfuss '31, Kramer, Jones, C. B. Sunderland '31); Penn., (W. T. Grandy '32, Golden, G. T. Smith '33, H. U. Strong Jr. '33), second. Time—1m. 41s.

STONE TO COACH CLARK NINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass., March 5—Harold E. Stone, a graduate of Bates College and a member of the faculty of the North High School of this city, has been appointed baseball coach at Clark University to succeed Raymond Werre. Stone was graduated from Bates in 1909 after starring as a pitcher on the baseball team. He later pitched for Providence of the International League and Indianapolis of the American Association.

GRONDAL WINS SHOTPUT TITLE

Bror Grondal Jr., a senior at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, won the New England A. A. A. U. 16-pound shotputting championship title at the Paris Street Gymnasium, East Boston, March 4, with a put of 42ft. 9½in. Jack J. Healey, a freshman at Harvard, was second with 41ft. 1½in., and Carl A. Pomeroble, also a freshman at Harvard, third, with 40ft. 6in.

British Lawn Bowlers Win Fox International Trophy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—The British lawn bowlers have completed their fourth trip to this country in an endeavor to win the Fox International Lawn Bowling Trophy and will return home with the cup, having defeated the Florida bowlers by a total of 19 points.

On the three other occasions they met with defeat, but they strengthened their teams and made the long trip to Florida and contended on sand greens, to which they are not accustomed.

The British bowlers are composed of the best players of Great Britain, and as there are some 2000 clubs made up of over 250,000 players, it will be conceded that the Florida players had a very difficult task before them. The players were divided into three teams of four men each, captained by T. W. A. Hayward of London, with Albert Male, secretary; E. Brodie, Kilmarnock, Scotland; H. Ogalvie, Glasgow; James Kershaw, Gerrards Cross; D. Smallwood, Tunbridge Wells, composed the first team. The second was E. J. Davey, H. M. Repuke, F. W. Goodliffe and S. Jones, London. The third team was H. W. Stening, London; P. MacCullum, Cyphers; T. W. A. Hayward and Albert Male, London.

The matches for the cup were played with teams selected from the clubs of the state. The first with two teams from Orlando and one from Daytona, at Orlando. The second match was at St. Petersburg against teams from the club of that city and the third at Lakeland against a Lakeland team and two selected from clubs from that vicinity. The match was determined by the totals of all the scores of all the games played.

The cup is the gift of Charles L. Fox and is to be contended for by the bowlers of the United States and Great Britain. With its base it stands about two feet high, is of silver and suitably engraved. The previous unsuccessful attempts were made in 1927, 1928 and 1929. E. Brodie, H. M. Repuke, S. Jones and A. Male were on those teams.

The bowling of the visitors was a big surprise to the defenders. They had the ability to place the bowl at exactly the place designated by their skip. Their team play was excellent. Bowles were placed at strategic places to guard well placed shots or placed back of the kitty where they would be likely to count if the kitty was knocked out of place.

All the games were witnessed by a large number of people, who, although it was new to them, became very much interested. It is believed that bowling will receive a much needed impetus through these matches.

Florida Tennis in Semifinal Round

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 5 — J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., John S. McDermott of New York, Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, and Marcel Rainville of Montreal advanced to the semifinal round of the twenty-first men's Florida singles tennis championship here yesterday.

Hall, the defending champion, defeated Fred C. Baggs of New York, in straight sets at 7—5, 6—1, while McDermott downed Ogden Phipps of Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., 6—0, 6—4.

Rainville, a Canadian Davis Cup star, met with unexpected strength in Charles Harris, a local player, who broke through in the first set and carried the Montreal star to 7—5. Rainville, however, came back to hold Harris to a single game in the next set for the match.

Neer, San Francisco intercollegiate tennis champion in 1921, met another former collegian in John S. Millen of New York. Neer finally won this quarterfinal round match at 7—5, 6—4.

Doubles matches were started yesterday with three being completed in the first round. The summary:

TWENTY-FIRST FLORIDA MEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Third Round

John S. McDermott, New York, won by default from Ehret Howell, Philadelphia.
John S. Millen, New York, defeated William Bragaw, Palm Beach, 6—2, 6—2.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Charles Harris, West Palm Beach, 7—5, 6—1.
Carroll E. Turner, Miami Beach, defeated Karl H. Hodge, St. Louis, 7—5, 6—1.

Quarterfinal Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—0, 7—5.
McDermott defeated Ogden Phipps, Roslyn, L. I., 6—0, 6—4.
Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, defeated Millen, 7—5, 6—4.
Rainville defeated Turner, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

J. Gilbert Hall and Marcel Rainville defeated Howell and William De Muth, New York, 6—1, 6—1.
Gustavo Vollmer, Cuba, and S. Jarvis Adams, Palm Beach, defeated Richard Harris, West Palm Beach, and Jack Ohlhaber, West Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—1.
J. D. Jones, New York, and Milton Jacobs, New York, defeated Bragaw and Edward S. Stillman, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

YALE NEWS AGAINST WATERPOLO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5—The Yale Daily News said yesterday that it believed waterpolo should be dropped as a college sport. At a recent meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association it was decided that the tank sport should be retained, but the News believes differently. Those who voted at the meeting to keep the game gave the excuse that "waterpolo keeps the crowd." The News criticises this, however, and says that "we are not interested in athletics for those who witness them."

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Guelph	15	1	13	94	78	31
Stratford	14	3	11	85	75	31
Niagara Falls	12	3	13	79	83	29
Kitchener	12	3	14	86	89	28
Galt	12	3	14	81	99	26
Oshawa	11	3	14	83	78	24

RESULTS MARCH 4
Niagara Falls 4, Kitchener 0.
Stratford 3, Galt 1.
Guelph 4, Oshawa 1, overtime.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Rutgers 46, Pennsylvania 25.
Yale 55, Springfield 12.

FRANCES HADFIELD BEATS HELEN HICKS

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 5 (AP)—Frances Hadfield, Wisconsin state champion, yesterday eliminated Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., 1 up in the first round of the Florida east coast golf championship.

Miss Hicks, the medalist Tuesday, carried the Wisconsin girl to the twentieth hole, however, and lost there when she missed two chip shots and needed a 6 where Miss Hadfield obtained a par 4.

Of the five British stars, Diana Fishwick, the leader, who beat Ruth A. Wilsey, Chicago, 8 and 7; and Kathleen Garnham, who defeated Marian Bennett, New Britain, Conn., 2 up, were the only winners.

Jessie Firth, London, lost to Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J., 3 and 2. Betty Dix Perkin, another Briton, bowed to Mrs. Melvin Jones, Chicago, 1 up; and Marjorie White, London, was defeated 8 and 7 by Virginia Van Wie, Chicago.

RECORD MIDWEEK CROWD AT STAMFORD

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, March 5—Birmingham, Sunderland and West Bromwich joined Everton in the semifinal round of the English Football Association Challenge Cup competition yesterday by winning replayed matches against Chelsea, Exeter City and Wolverhampton Wanderers with scores of 3 to 0, 4 to 2, 2 to 1, respectively.

In the penultimate stage of the competition March 14 Birmingham will oppose Sunderland at Leeds and West Bromwich Albian meets the favorite, Everton, at Manchester. Pairings make it certain that the final at Wembley Stadium will be between a first division side and a representative of the second division.

Something like 150,000 people attended yesterday's games, and at Stamford Bridge a crowd of more than 74,000 constituted a midweek record for any ground in the country.

CANADIAN AMATEUR HOCKEY

RESULT MARCH 4
Hamilton 4, Fort Colborne 2 (Ontario Hockey Association championship).

Kansas City Held to Scoreless Tie

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	26	3	11	121	83	53
Kansas City	23	4	14	77	45	47
Duluth	22	1	17	94	77	44
Chicago	20	2	18	95	78	40
Buffalo	19	4	13	77	67	38
Minneapolis	11	3	25	54	101	23
St. Louis	7	0	30	58	124	14

RESULTS MARCH 4
Duluth 2, St. Louis 1, overtime.
Tulsa 0, Kansas City 0, overtime.
Buffalo 5, Minneapolis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla. March 5 — Hockey fans in the world's oil capital last night were singing the praises of a 19-year old Duluth (Minn.) lad who stepped into a gap at the Tulsa net to turn in a masterful performance filled with spectacular "saves" and helped the Ice Oilers hold a powerful Kansas City sextet through 80 minutes of exicting hockey to a scoreless tie.

TULSA		KANSAS CITY
Moffatt, Lafrance, Metcalfe, lw		
	rw, McCormick, Ranger	
Sheppard, Keats, c	c, Campbell, Mitchell	
Wakeford, Marker, Powley, rw		
	lw, Goodman, Dunfield	
Trapp, Hansen, ld	rd, McLeod, Jaguinch	
Williams, rd	ld, Halderson, Jamieson	
Christello, g		g, Bryne

Score—Tulsa 0, Kansas City 0. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—four 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5—Homeless and chiefless, Minneapolis Millers dropped a 5-to-2 decision to Buffalo Majors last night at the Peace Bridge Arena. The victory enabled the locals to climb within two points of a first division position and a chance to gain the American Hockey League playoffs.

BUFFALO		MINNEAPOLIS
Bouchard, Lessard, lw		
	rw, Gordon, Depaul, Collins	
Thorsteinssen, Mitchell, c	c, Johnson, O'Neil	
Morrison, Cousins, Desy, rw		
	lw, Oddson, Kohlman	
Donnelly, Oatman, ld	rd, Carbol, Redding	
Rennie, Contant, rd	ld, Redding, Munro	
Stark, g		g, Levian

Score—Buffalo 5, Minneapolis 2. Goals—Thorsteinssen 2, Bouchard, Morrison, Mitchell for Buffalo; O'Neil, Johnson for Minneapolis. Assists—Thorsteinssen 2, Donnelly, Morrison for Buffalo; Gordon for Minneapolis. Referee—Helmer Grenner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5—With only one minute of the second overtime period to go, Duluth scored a 2-to-1 victory last night, and thus gained an even break in its American Hockey League series with the St. Louis Flyers. St. Louis won the opening game of the series, 3 to 1.

DULUTH		ST. LOUIS
Wilson, Merrill, lw	rw, Jackson, T. Scott	
Leswick, L. Scott, c	c, Kirk, Acaster	
Green, Forslund, rw	lw, Bolleau, Pattenden	
Bergi, Langlois, ld	rd, Creasey, Clarke	
Davis, rd	ld, Cameron	
Turner, g		g, Beaume

Score—Duluth 2, St. Louis 1. Goals—Leswick 2 for Duluth; Acaster for St. Louis. Assists—Bergi for Duluth; Clarke for St. Louis. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods and 19m. overtime.

ICE SKATING MARKS BROKEN BY EVENSEN

OSLO, Norway, March 5 (AP)—Although he broke three world's speed ice skating records in one race, Bernt Evensen of Norway may not be recognized as holder of the new marks. The 5000 meter race in which the record smashing feats were performed was not held under International Skating Association rules.

Evensen skated the 5000 meters in 8m. 11 1-5s., beating the former world's mark by 10 2-5s. His time for two miles was 5m. 16s., and for three miles 7m. 57s. Both times were under the recognized world's records.

HARVARD POLOISTS WIN CLASS A TITLE

The Harvard polo team, playing one of the fastest games seen in the Commonwealth Armory, Boston, Mass., this season, on Wednesday won the class A championship of the Boston Indoor Polo League by defeating the Battery A team, 9 to 5¼. The Crimson takes permanent possession of the Charles W. Plummer Memorial Trophy, awarded annually to the winner of this championship, since it had won it twice previously.

As the score indicates, the game was close throughout and filled with brilliant plays. E. T. Gerry 2d '31, captain of the Harvard team, and F. A. Clark '29, former captain of the Crimson, were outstanding. The summary:

HARVARD		BATTERY A
No. 1—M. Nicholas		Reed
No. 2—Gerry		Walsh
Back—F. Nicholas		Clark

Score—Harvard University 9, Battery A 5½. Goals—Gerry 3 (handicap 2), M. Nicholas 3, F. Nicholas for Harvard; Reed 2, Clarx 2, Walsh 3 for Battery A. Fouls—Walsh for Battery A. Referee—Hopewell. Time—Six 8m. chukkers.

NEWSPAPER SCRIBES ESTABLISH RECORDS

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5 (AP)—Buffalo sports writers established records for the present international tournament of the American Bowling Congress last night.

The writers showed that, as pin gatherers, they are pretty fair writers, for they hit lowest total of the classic —1577. They also established a record in the number competing on a supposed five-man team. Eight of them bowled during the three games.

The best figure of the day was the 2681 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. It was compiled from a lowly 826 start and lifted the team into fourth place. Top place is held by the Svensson Jewelers with a score of 2744.

PICK-UPS

MANAGER McGRAW of the New York Giants has voiced his intentions of placing Freddy Lindstrom, his star third baseman, in the outfield and giving John Verges, his young recruit from the Oakland club of the Pacific Coast League, every chance to make good at the "hot corner." Lindstrom is one of the most consistent hitters in baseball and is rated second to Pie Traynor of the Pirates when it comes to picking third basemen. Last year the Giants looked very weak in the outfield, at least at two positions. McGraw would like to get more batting punch there and is trying out Lindstrom. Of course, everything depends on how Verges shapes up at third; but it seems rather an unwise move to dislodge one of the best infielders in the game and make him chase flys. It is more than probable that Lindstrom will be back at his old position when the season gets under way.

Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn Robins, the team that surprised the baseball world in general last year by making a bid for the National League pennant, had a broad smile on his face Wednesday as he watched his "regulars" pound the ball to all corners of the field and defeat the "irregulars," 32 to 3. Ten home runs were hit by the "regulars," two each by Herman and Frederick, which seems to indicate that the ball is as lively as ever. Manager Robinson is not as popular with the Brooklyn officials as he might be and nothing would please him more than to bring a pennant to Brooklyn fans. In fact more than he would be pleased. With hitters like O'Doul, Herman, Frederick, Wright and others in the lineup, who could ask for a more powerful club offensively?

Babe Ruth has 33 bats and has ordered six more according to reports from St. Petersburg, Fla., and the Babe says that there isn't a good bat among the 33, that is why he has called for more. It seems that all bats are not the same even though they are labeled similar and look alike. Ruth says that some have more wood in them than others and the ones with the most wood naturally send the ball farther. It almost seems as if Ruth should have a bat boy of his own, there is enough work to keep one busy.

So far at St. Petersburg, the regulars and "yannigans" of the Boston Braves have played two games, and the latter have won both of them. In each contest the recruits did more hitting than the veterans. Red Worthington, Rochester outfield, slated for a regular position with the Braves, has been the star to date. In Wednesday's game he made four hits in four times at bat, one of them a triple. Bill Dressen, a third baseman from Springfield, Mass., also has hit the ball hard and often. Wally Berger, the young star who hit 38 homers last season, and Wes Schulmerich, from whom much is expected this year, have been unable to hit the ball out of the infield. Past experience, however, reveals that both of these players are slow in getting started.

CLARK BREAKS COURSE RECORD

ORLANDO, Fla., March 5 (AP)—Clarence Clark, Bloomfield (N. J.) professional, broke the course record here yesterday and garnered first money in the 36-hole Central Florida Golf Association open championship with a card of 67—76—143. It was the first time the Bloomfield man has forged into the front of the picture. His 67 for the first round was four strokes under par and two under the course record for the Orlando Country Club. He got his 67 despite a chilling, high wind. Next to Clark came Walter C. Hagen, unattached, and John O'Conner, Fort George, N. Y., five strokes behind, at 148, in a tie for second and third money.

COLBY SEXTET ELECTS WILSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATERVILLE, Me., March 5—W. Malcolm Wilson '33 of Framingham, Mass., has been elected captain of the Colby College hockey team for next season. He was chosen at a meeting of the lettermen yesterday and the vote was unanimous.

COURT TENNIS DOUBLES START

Gould and Wright in Third Round of Twenty-First U. S. Championship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 5—Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia, drawing a first-round bye, advanced to the third round in the United States court tennis doubles championship at the Philadelphia Racquet Club, yesterday, by winning their second-round encounter with L. Scott Landreth and Daniel Daugherty both of Philadelphia, at 6—1, 6—0, 6—1. Gould and Wright won the national title four times as partners in 1926, '27, '28 and '29, losing to George W. Wightman of Brookline and Frank P. Frazier of Newton, Mass., at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, last year.

Only one other match was played on the opening day of the twenty-first tournament with two brothers, J. Lafh and Walter Lafh of New York, defeating Alexander Biddle and Russell Thayer, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3, 7—5. The brothers had things their own way in the first two sets, but Biddle and Thayer kept pace with them in the third until the score stood at 5-all. The Lafhs then took the vantage game, at love and lost only one point in the next to round out their victory.

Semifinals are scheduled for Friday and the finals or Saturday. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

J. and Walter Lafh, New York, defeated Alexander Biddle and Russell Thayer, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3, 7—5.

Second Round

Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr. Philadelphia, defeated L. Scott Landreth and Daniel Daugherty, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

JOE WOHL, SYRACUSE, BREAKS TWO RECORDS

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 5 (AP)—Two world's records were broken by Joseph B. Wohl, captain of the Syracuse University swimming team in official time trials here yesterday afternoon. The marks lowered were in the 500-yard backstroke and the 880-yard backstroke events, with the Orange ace clipping 7.2s. from the former world mark and 5.9s. from the half-mile record.

Swimming with apparent ease, the Intercollegiate Swimming Association backstroke champion negotiated the 500-yard distance in 6m. 48.4s. and then went on to complete the half mile in 12m. 33.5s. Both records had stood for more than five years, the first having been set by Conrad Mila of the Illinois A. C. and the second by Robert Hosie of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.

A try for the 1000-yard record was stopped through lack of sufficient watches to make another new mark official.

McLAUGHLIN STOPS SECOND FRANCHISE

CHICAGO, March 5 (AP)—Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, owner of the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League, said he would oppose any move to transfer the Ottawa franchise here.

As Major McLaughlin controls the National League territorial rights in Chicago, and no other franchise in the same circuit may be moved here without his consent, the Ottawa club, which is said to have lost money for several years, probably will remain in Ottawa.

It was learned that Thomas Shaughnessey and James Norris, owners of the Shamrocks of the American Hockey League, were willing to pay $225,000 for the Ottawa franchise if it could be

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Knollslea's Freshman Representative

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Part III

"CRAZY study hour!" Judy exploded one snowy afternoon the next week as she met Bunny in the hall where the girls were assembling for the study period before dinner. "How you all stand it! Rows of girls all doing the same thing. Some day I shall knock their heads together just for a little first column story." Judy laughed as she said it, but Bunny had a swift picture of the actual fact.

Miss Newell was in charge of study hall this week, Bunny noted with satisfaction. Bunny loved Miss Newell. What would this teacher of English say if told that Barbara Rollins and Gladys had called the Freshman Representative "easy" and poor at her job. Miss Newell was noted throughout the school for her splendid faith in the girls. Somehow Bunny felt that Miss Newell would prefer to win Judy over, rather than force her. "Anyway, I can always tell her how Barb feels, and ask her advice," Bunny thought, with relief.

As study hour progressed one could hear only the scratching of pens and the rhythmic tweet of a cricket over by the great fireplace and Bunny was soon deep in the mysteries of x plus y. Miss Newell, with her usual confidence in the girls, seldom glanced their way, and sat at the raised desk, reading comfortably.

Eruption in Study Hall

Suddenly an unearthly whoop jerked Bunny to her feet. A book cuffed her on the ear. Another hurtled over her head. Alpine yodling split the air, and to Bunny's horror Judy came leaping down across the room, jumping from desk to desk.

"Judith Hart!" Miss Newell's tone would have brought any other girl to a sudden stop. Not Judy. She seemed to have turned into a mountain goat. No one had ever done such a dreadful thing before. Would Judy be expelled? What would she do when she reached Miss Newell at the front of the room.

Swiftly, however, Bunny remembered to take charge of her group. "Sit down, everybody," she called to her own freshman rows, and most of the girls slid back into their seats. Knollslea's student government training showed up in the immediate way the members of student council coöperated to establish order, Miss Newell later told the faculty.

"Silly statues in rows, puppets on strings learning French grammar that I can't get into my head!" cried Judy, drawing up short before Miss Newell.

"Judy," Miss Newell said quietly (Bunny, who sat near, could just hear her); "you don't really need to upset the whole study hall just because French grammar upsets you. That's selfish. They aren't puppets on strings." She looked for a moment as if she would have to laugh, then went on gravely, "In fact, it is you, isn't it, who is letting silly strings pull you this way and that? They have learned that studying can be done more quickly if everyone is quiet and if it is done in the same place every day, where things are convenient."

"I want to run away from all this!" Judy burst out, hotly.

"I know," Miss Newell agreed, "but you won't." And Bunny marveled at her not being angry, and admired her methods more than ever. "Suppose you slip on coat and galoshes and run down to the lake a moment in the snowstorm; then when you feel you can be quiet a while longer, come in as silently as you can, and get some more studying done."

Outwardly study hall went on as if nothing had happened—a tribute to Knollslea's steadying tradition. Judy returned so quietly that most of the girls did not see her come in. Inwardly, however, the episode caused an eruption. The Student Council found on its hands an insistent majority who demanded sharp treatment of Judy at every point. Bunny almost alone stood against them, and unhappily Barbara's disapproval was plain, although both tried to keep it from hurting their friendship. "We both love the school, and want to do what we see to do," they told each other.

Did Judy care for no one? Yes, there was Tuppence, Bunny remembered, and the famous journalist, now off in some Central American republic doing a series of articles which Judy read eagerly every day. In the meanwhile the school was split into factions according to its attitudes toward Judy, and the leaders disagreed among themselves.

"She tells us a story almost every night," Tuppence glowed, as Bunny kissed her good night one evening. "Judy's just like a circus," added Boots, at which she gave a little giggle and a round-eyed look that aroused Bunny's suspicions.

"Is something going on?" she demanded, sensing an unusual atmosphere. For answer they laughed and fled. The silence bell rang. Bunny, filled with misgivings, returned to her room for the 10 minutes of quiet required before the "lights-out" monitor came around.

Judy Once More

All found out at once what was "going on." Simultaneously, it seemed, 15 of the 16 freshmen, including Judy, reappeared at their doorways.

"What is it?" spoke Miss Swift sharply, and Fanny, the week's monitor, paused in her rounds.

"Pie-beds!" Everybody had them. Even Miss Swift, it developed later. And where were the missing sheets? Each bed looked innocent enough until the owner got in, and then it was discovered that the lower sheet was folded back to form the semblance of the missing upper.

"Judy, did you do it?" Bunny asked outright, as they all, including Judy, carried forward a search for the hidden treasure. Judy shook her head. "Then Happy Harbor did it for you, Judy, during evening study hour. A whole floor!"

Just then the sheets were found in Miss Swift's closet, and the, by now, thoroughly unsettled floor retired to remake its beds and giggle for some time at Miss Swift's "misdemeanor."

Having to do with house discipline as opposed to academic or faculty supervision, the affair came under the jurisdiction of Student Council, and next day the discussion went hotly against Judy. Even Miss Salisbury, this term's faculty adviser of the council, was of the opinion that all had been lenient enough. Decisions were made, and Bunny was sent out to summon Judy. How well she remembered the day, many months ago, when she herself had been called before this serious body, and the heartbreak she had felt because of the disgrace.

"You are to be brought before Student Council, Judy," Bunny explained. "It's about those pie-beds."

"Bunny," said Judy, "those pie-beds were funny as anything, and you know it. Queer that a solemn person like Miss Swift should indulge in such foolish pastimes!"

Bunny had to laugh, but added earnestly: "It was funny, all right. The only thing is, what if we all did things like that? Where would any order be around here, Judy? The freshmen were half an hour settling down, and late to bed. There's plenty of fun that doesn't upset things, seems to me."

The Student Council did not like Judy's indifferent manner. She was not impressed, and this was not at all as it should be. She was told to keep out of Happy Harbor, a regulation that seemed to Bunny hardly fair, since she was her sweetest self with the children.

"And suppose I choose to go down to Happy Harbor anyway?" Judy challenged, with a look of contempt at Gladys Hays, one of the junior members. "You girls couldn't keep me from it."

There was a shocked silence. Student Government had won for itself such honor at Knollslea that no girl treated it in this way.

"You'd be unworthy of the trust the faculty have in us," Jean replied; "and you'd be taking away other girls' privileges. We've been given the chance to look after ourselves, and that means we all need to live up to it in order to keep it."

"You'd show you belonged in a school that wasn't as fine as this," Gladys added, hotly. It was then that Bunny, who had been thinking about the Judy who loved Happy Harbor and had helped Fanny, interrupted impulsively:

"Oh, Judy, you'll do the right thing by the council! We can depend on you to be a good sport. Your father told me and I'm sure of it. You're just talking, Judy."

Judy's eyes, at Bunny's earnestness, lost their stormy, contemptuous look. For a moment she stood dreaming, a sad little smile on her lips. Then, sweeping an imaginary plume from her head to the floor, she bowed low.

"Gentlemen, you have my word," she said.

What she thought, no one knew; but all were aware that she would keep faith.

Student Council had however reckoned without Tuppence. Each night that followed, when bedtime came, Tuppence, always a lonely and high-strung child, cried, stayed awake and would not be comforted. "I want Judy, just for a minute, please," she would beg, and Judy's good night notes sent down by Fanny would not do instead, nor would Gladys nor Bunny not anyone else.

"She's cried for you so much that they sent for Miss Grey tonight," Fanny reported the fifth evening.

Judy leaped up and plunged toward the door. Bunny jumped up, too, but sat down again, remembering not to interfere. At the door, however, Judy stopped sharply.

"Oh, your beastly student government!" she exploded, and flinging herself on the bed, buried her dark head in a sofa cushion.

A patter of slippered feet, and a soft voice: "Judy, I'm here. Miss Grey let me come for five minutes."

Bunny and Fanny went down the hall to have a talk. As for what took place between Judy and Tuppence in that five minutes, no one knew; but every night during the remaining two weeks of Judy's "sentence" Tuppence made the rounds of Happy Harbor herself, then went to sleep quietly without Judy's good night.

Bunny saw, and felt more than ever drawn to the indifferent freshman in the russet jersey with her newspapers, her French magazines, her silences, her frankness, her utter dependability, and her stormy blue eyes.

Then came the fire-shoot affair.

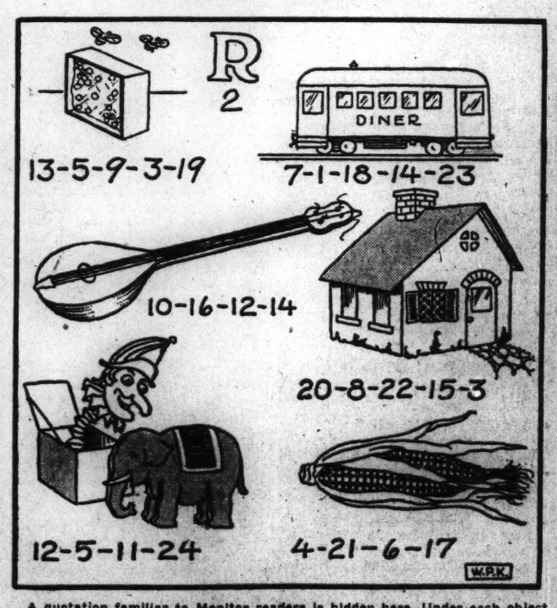
(To Be Concluded Next Thursday)

©Kolb Brothers from George F. Paul

ADVENTURING WITH A CAMERA
An Eagle's Nest in the Grand Canyon.

Kolb Brothers, the photographers of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, are sometimes required to rig up some such outfit as this one if they are to get the views that they want. Some careful planning was required to swing the photographer into this precarious position on a line with an eagle's nest built into the side of the precipitous cliff. No doubt the eaglets were properly impressed.

A Bit of Figuring



A quotation familiar to Monitor readers is hidden here. Under each object you will find as many numbers as there are letters in the name of that object, and the number that stands for each letter also tells you where that letter stands in the quotation. Thus, No. 1 indicates the first letter in the quotation, No. 2 indicates the second, and so on.

It Takes an Elephant to Do It Properly

The elephants that work in the teak forests and timber yards of Burma are extraordinarily clever animals as well as being remarkably useful, for each one can do the work of about 40 men.

Teak logs are awkward and heavy, each weighing about half a ton. Yet an elephant can move them with the greatest ease simply by kneeling down and pushing its tusks beneath the log and holding it with its trunk until it is balanced. Then it rises gently to its feet and off it goes.

Arriving at the stack, it drops the log and waits for a companion elephant to come along and help. One end of the log is then lifted to the top of the pile and held there. The other elephant then raises the other end and pushes. Between them they roll the log into place. Perhaps one end projects a bit. One of the elephants places its forehead against this end and then presses gently until the log is level with the others.

So they go on piling the logs one on top of the other, even placing their forefeet on logs so as to raise themselves up, until they can reach no higher. And all this is done by means of a few words of command spoken by the mahout, or native driver.

When the dinner bell rings the elephants stop work instantly, just as the men do, and nothing will induce them to go on even though the log has to carried but a few more yards! For dinner each elephant has some bundles of grass, and it knows exactly how many it ought to get. If it is given less than the allotted amount it makes a loud fuss!

An elephant's great joy is "bath day." It goes down to the river with the mahout on its back and has a fine splash. It fills its trunk with water and squirts it over himself. When it wants to go right under it makes a sign to its mahout. The man then stands up on his back holding his cushion aloft to keep it dry. Then the elephant dunks several times but never dislodges the driver,

All About Carillons

RECENTLY a carillon which has been on a visit to London for the last nine months, providing the people of that city with almost daily "sky concerts," has started on its tuneful way across the seas to make its permanent home in New Zealand. Thus it is that these "singing towers," as they are often called, are gradually spreading their messages of beauty and good cheer around the whole world.

Carillons had their beginnings over 400 years ago in the "low countries," as Belgium, the Netherlands and northern France are sometimes called, during the reign of Charles the Fifth, Roman Emperor and King of Spain. These lands were at that time distracted by incessant wars. As if to comfort these war-weary people, sweet bells began to chime forth from city gate, town hall and church, bringing messages of courage and the promise of a coming peace.

From this time on, bell music became very closely connected with the life of the people. Even today they constantly peal forth bidding the children that it is time to run to school and their elders to be about their tasks. Market days, weddings and holidays all provide extra occasions on which to enjoy bell concerts. Many of the towers that were built to house these carillons in the low countries are the finest examples of architectural beauty. The famous cathedral of St. Rombold at Mechelin is an example.

Origin and Development

The carillon as we know it today began in a very humble way. Sets of small bells were often connected with the town clock. These little bells, called in Flemish "apeelken," played tiny tunes just before the stroke of the great bell which marked the hour. They came, therefore, to be named "voorslag" or forestroke. Gradually more bells were added to the voorslag and the melodies before the hour stroke would continue sometimes for a minute or more. Other sets of bells were added to give the quarter hours their own musical phrases, and the whole mechanism was improved and enlarged.

Later, the keyboard was added, and still later came the pedal keyboard until we have today the wonderful musical instrument known as the carillon, which sometimes has as many as 61 bells, all in perfect tune.

A true carillon must have a minimum of 25 bells. These are tuned to the chromatic scale, that is, by half tones, such as are represented by both black and white keys on the piano. They have a range of two octaves or more. The bells vary greatly in weight from a few pounds to several tons. It is said that the great "low C" bell of the carillon at the New Riverside Drive Church, New York City, is the largest tuned bell in the world. Its weight is 25 tons, and its tongue weighs one ton. The metals used for these bells are copper and tin. Gold or silver, it is claimed, impairs the quality of the tone.

Tuning the Bells

The tuning of a bell is very important, and requires the greatest skill and knowledge. Bells are often cast and tuned at midnight when the vibration of the air is at a minimum. Each bell has five tones of its own, all of which must be tuned in perfect harmony with each other, even before it takes its proper place in the carillon.

When once tuned, however, a bell, unlike other musical instruments, remains in tune for all time. A great bell, tuned in Holland in 1664, was recently taken to England to be used as a pattern in tuning other bells. The pitch of a bell is determined by its diameter, the timbre by its shape, thickness and material, and the volume by its size and weight.

During the seventeenth century the great bell founders were Dutch. But today the two greatest bell foundries are in England, one at Croydon, the other at Loughborough, from which are sent chimes and carillons all over the Christian world.

Two Methods of Operating

The bells of a carillon are stationary, that is the bells themselves do not swing. They are played sometimes by a mechanical device which operates something after the manner of a barrel organ or toy music box. In this case the sound is made by a hammer striking the outside of the bell. Or they may be played by a carilloneur who sits at a clavier with manual and pedal keyboard. The sound is then made by the clappers striking the inside of the bow of the bell.

Many carillons have both devices so that special concerts can be given by a skilled player or, in his absence, certain melodies be played automatically.

A carilloneur must be a skilled musician and a true artist. He must understand not only music but his particular instrument as well. Simple, sincere, and at the same time noble music, such as is found in folk songs, anthems, certain hymns and old melodies are best suited to the carillon.

There is a School of Carillon Playing at Mechelin, Belgium. It is here that Josef Denyn lives, the dean of all carilloneurs. He has given several concerts in this country. At the concerts that he gives in Mechelin and Antwerp, so many hundreds of people from all over the world flock to hear him that the programs are printed in four different languages.

Carillons of the United States

The first carillon in the American continent was erected in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, Can., in 1922. The first one in the United States was at Gloucester, Mass., in 1922. A very fine carillon is in the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York City. Another well-known one is at Cohasset, Mass. Most famous of all those in the United States is probably the one at the Bird Sanctuary at Mountain Lake, Florida, the gift of Edward Bok to the land of his adoption. It has 61 bells.

Our first municipal carillon was erected at the City Hall, Albany, N. Y. It has 62 bells. Mr. Denyn gave the opening concert. During the recent holidays a small carillon of 25 bells began to delight the people of Chicago with its beautiful music. Every evening at 5, Christmas carols pealed forth as if from the very heavens, echoing far over the lake and cheering Christmas shoppers with their ethereal strains. This is the first carillon in Chicago. It is called the Lincoln Park Chimes, and is in the fieldhouse at Lincoln Park. It was the gift of a generous donor. There are now something over 25 carillons in the United States.

One of the loveliest things of all about singing towers and their concerts in the sky is that this beautiful music is free to all to hear. It costs no one a penny. He need not own even a loudspeaker, just a listening ear and a heart tuned to gratitude for such a gracious gift—that is all.

General von Steuben's Stamp

Some of you have no doubt already seen the new United States stamp in honor of a German who was of great assistance to the United States during the Revolutionary War. It is the picture of Baron von Steuben, a German soldier of a noble family, born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1730.

Baron von Steuben received his early training in the military school of Frederick the Great and later played a prominent part in the Seven Years' War.

In 1777, the French Minister of War asked him to go to the assistance of the American colonists and he arrived in this country on Dec. 1, 1777 and offered his services to Congress. In March 1778, he began drilling inexperienced soldiers at Valley Forge and was made Inspector-General. His "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States" was of great value to the army.

When he retired from service, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey gave him grants of land and Congress presented him with a gold-hilted sword and later granted him a pension of $2400. He spent his later years at Steubenville, N. Y., where he passed on Nov. 28, 1794.

Current Events

Franco-Italian Naval Pact

YOU will remember that the London Naval Conference succeeded in bringing about a definite agreement between England, the United States and Japan as to limitation of naval armament. Unfortunately, France and Italy, who also attended the conference, were not included in the agreement. This was largely due to the fact that the idea of "parity" so largely discussed at the conference as between Great Britain and the United States became a new issue between Italy and France.

When the naval conference adjourned last April, it was understood that France and Italy would continue conversations under British auspices, and these were so far successful that in July a naval building holiday was declared between these two countries, to run until the end of the year. But much still remained to be done to smooth out difficulties and bring these two powers into the London Naval Treaty.

Through the summer, and especially at Geneva in September, René Massigli of the French Foreign Office and Augusto Rosso, Italian naval expert, conferred and seemed nearly on the point of reaching an agreement. But neither country appeared particularly anxious to agree, and the Italian claim for parity was frequently trumpeted from the Fascist press and platforms, to be matched by announcements of increased French warship building.

Finally, Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister, and A. V. Alexander decided to intervene. They left London for Rome and Paris and a few days ago returned with a naval pact an accomplished fact.

The definite terms of the agreement are not yet known, but Italy has withdrawn her claim to parity, and whatever warship building is engaged in by the two Mediterranean powers between now and 1936 will be almost entirely for replacing existing ships.

Recently two facts have made the Franco-Italian agreement more likely: First, the Italian financial position has been growing increasingly difficult and the necessity for economy prepared Signor Mussolini to make concessions. Second, France is feeling the influence of the forthcoming disarmament conference, a date for which has now been fixed, and so was prepared to accept Italian concessions and make adjustments in return.

The Bonus for Veterans

After they returned from the World War, United States veterans were given "adjusted compensation certificates," generally known as the bonus. These certificates are something in the nature of insurance policies to be paid in full by the Government in 1945.

Since the depression became acute, there have been many attempts to obtain this bonus in immediate cash. President Hoover has not been in sympathy with this effort, and when Congress finally passed a bill authorizing loans upon the certificates up to 50 per cent of their face values, he used his power of veto. However, Congress passed the bill over his veto, and it is now in operation. President Hoover's view was that the veterans should not be treated as a special class. He wrote:

"The welfare of the veterans as a class is inseparable from that of the country. Placing a strain on the savings needed for rehabilitation of employment by a measure which calls upon the Government for a vast sum beyond the call of distress, and so adversely affecting our general situation, will in my view not only nullify the benefits to the veterans but inflict injury to the country as a whole."

A Plea for Courtesy

Dr. Norman Coleman, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., speaking at the University of Idaho recently, gave valuable advice to Americans who wished to succeed in business relations with the Orient.

"The white foreigner in China, Japan or India," he said, "cannot understand why the natives place so little weight on scientific exactness, on aggressiveness, on enterprise, on mechanical efficiency. The natives, in turn, are surprised and irritated by the repulsively excessive self-confidence and amazing bad manners of the white foreigners.

"The people of the Orient have had centuries and centuries of training and experience in the art of living close together. Herded in large cities along the seacoast, the teeming millions have found that consideration for others is of greatest importance. We westerners, however, have had little training in living in crowded quarters, and in our conquering of the wide plains and valleys we have laid premiums upon enterprise and aggressiveness, with small consideration for others."

Mail Bag

Notice to Correspondents

Will all Mail Bag correspondents please note the following:

1. The Editor cannot undertake to forward letters unless the "rules for correspondence" are carefully observed.

2. Mailing rates (see rules) must be studied and it will not do to substitute 4 cents for 5 cents, a mistake which occurs too often. Correspondents from abroad should inquire about postage rates at the nearest post office.

3. Every letter written, either to the Editor or to "pen-pals," should contain the full name and address of the sender.

4. All Mail Bag correspondents should occasionally read the Rules for Correspondence, as these may be added to from time to time.

5. The Mail Bag would welcome letters describing hobbies that are in any way unusual or original. Our overseas correspondents particularly may have something interesting to share with us along these lines.

Hongo, Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope to hear from many boys very soon.

Our schoolhouse is a three-storied building from which we can enjoy the charming sight of snow-capped Mt. Fuji when the weather is serene.

We generally go to school by car. Our school begins at half-past eight. Before our lessons begin, we make a salutation to the flag of our school as well as to our teachers in charge. We take our lunch in our classrooms with our teachers.

One of the most popular sports is baseball, but I am more fond of football and tennis. Our national game is wrestling, which is called "Sumo." We enjoy its broadcast at each wrestling season. Miniature golf is going to be in vogue by and by.

A year ago a subway was opened in Tokyo. Although its distance is short, yet we often pass under the earth to enjoy the sensation of it.

In our city fire watchmen make their rounds beating wooden clappers during the night. We can judge that it is already midnight when we hear the sound of them from afar through the still air.

The night of October the 27th, '30 is impressed on me as though it were but yesterday, because I caught the very voices of Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald across the Pacific Ocean through the radio broadcast. I found that few boys in our class did not sit up till late at night to enjoy it.

I am very much interested in Christian Science. When I am on the way to Sunday School, my heart naturally begins singing like a lark to imagine that boys and girls, some of my Mail Bag friends, may be stepping merrily toward church, hand in hand, Bible and Christian Science textbook under their arms!

Love to all the Mail Baggers,
Hideo K.

(Thank you, Hideo. We are so interested to hear that you still have such a vivid impression of the night of Oct. 27. Your English is so good that no doubt you were able to follow the speeches quite well.—Ed.)

Stroud, Gloucestershire, England

Dear Editor:

Stroud is not a very busy place, although it is very pleasant to live in. It is surrounded by the Cotswold hills, and many woods and green fields. I live on one of the Cotswolds and in the summer it is very pretty with all kinds of wild flowers such as bluebells, cowslips, and violets, etc.

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope it will be published. I enjoy reading the Mail Bag and take much interest in it. On Sunday I go to the Christian Science Sunday School with my younger sister, who is 12. In the week I go to a secondary school and am studying bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting.

I should like to correspond with girls anywhere. I am 14 years old.

Gladys I.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

It is with a great deal of interest that I read the Monitor. The articles contained in this wonderful publication are most interesting and helpful. I am one of the "over 20's" and am employed with one of the largest railroads entering this State. My evenings are occupied in the study of law. I have read quite extensively authors of all climes, and have studied Latin and Spanish. I am very much interested in the study of law, for through this subject, I believe I can see a way in which I shall be able to render a great service to others.

In your Mail Bag are letters from boys and girls located in all parts of this great universe of ours, all stating that they also are interested in some subject—striving thereby to qualify themselves for a higher education and the endeavor to help others.

I should very much like to hear from someone interested in either law, railroading, commerce, or any educational question, and to exchange thoughts, scenes, pictures, news articles, or any other form of interesting subject matter. I should like to hear from England, for I have spent many happy hours with Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton, as well as Sir William Blackstone, in connection with the early law of that country. Any letters addressed to me would be appreciated and I shall be only too pleased to answer them.

C. R. M.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I have written many times to the Mail Bag, but none of my letters were ever published. I wondered why, but now I know. They weren't interesting. Well, I hope this one is published.

I live near the outskirts of Chicago, and it isn't half as bad as it is reputed to be. In fact we have many advantages other cities haven't, including many beautiful buildings, such as the Field Museum, the Art Institute, the Chicago Historical Society, the Aquarium, a planetarium, and other beautiful and educational buildings. Chicago is also a big train and stockyard center.

We live about a mile (by short cuts) to a forest preserve, where in the summer we have picnics. In the winter we go tobogganing and skiing. It is very pretty in the summer time. The trees are dense and very green and shy little flowers peep out behind some protecting shrub. Last summer our botanic class made a trip to this forest preserve and our teacher explained to us many of these beauties of nature.

I hope I shall receive many letters from all over the world from girls my age (14) who can write and speak English. My hobbies are swimming, basketball and all other athletics, collecting curios, stamps and friends.

Dorothy H.

New Nickerie, Dutch Guiana

Dear Editor:

Through the kindness of some friends in America, we were introduced to your paper, The Christian Science Monitor, and have been reading it ever since. I find the Young Folks' Page and the Home Forum very interesting.

Nickerie is a small town in the Dutch colony in South America. Its existence depends largely on the balata that is obtained from the dense forest that borders the town. Balata is the sap of the bullet-wood tree. From it rubber is made.

I am 16 years old and would like to correspond with girls of any age in other parts of the world. Please forward the inclosed letters.

Wishing you all success in your paper.

Louise L.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Patricia O'W. (15), Clinton, Mo.

Dunstone S. (17), Victoria, B. C., Canada—Especially from Pacific coast and western states. Interested in music.

Janet S. (16), Egremont, Cheshire, England—Especially from China, Japan, India and Africa.

Yvonne H. (13), Jackson, Mich.—Especially from abroad.

Marie M. (12), Rural Retreat, Va.—Especially from Italy, Spain and the United States. Interested in music and reading.

Ingeborg M. (19), Bad Oldesloe, Hamburg, Germany.

Boys

Norman C. (16), Great Falls, Mont.—Especially from abroad. Studying German.

Brinley T. (14), Watford, Herts, England.

Bertram W. (16), Waldorf, Surrey, England.

Jack M. (16), Purcellville, Va.—Especially from Brazil and the United States.

Charles S. (19), Evreux (Eure), France. Correspond in French or English.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender must also be inclosed.

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3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. The lists of names published at the end of the Mail Bag are intended for boy and girl correspondents, respectively.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Hallo, My Fancy"

BY DAY or by dark, it is never at rest. Let any one of us but stand quietly for breath at the height of a hilltop climb, and immediately it goes swooping away down the valleys and over the far hill, where blue mists hang. It is one of the two most aerial of all our human possessions, the birdlike quality we call Fancy, vagrant younger kinsman of Imagination. Forever it soars and soars, outward, onward, beyond the boundaries of our reach; coming back to us as it chooses, when it chooses, a tireless thing whose wings, unseen nor heard, circle the air about our eyes for one fluttering, provocative instant and then are off and away again, this time to the horizon where the blue mists are deeper, to the hill past the farthest hill. Or let any one of us pause awhile among the valleys, and within less than a lightning flash this Fancy of ours—it belongs to the very humblest among us as well as the proudest—will have leapt off and away over the trees and houses, "all the world surveying, nowhere staying, just like a fairy elf."

A fairy elf; thus an olden poet described it in verses that sought to follow those fantastical skippings and trippings and dippings. "Fain would I know," he sighed, ever so vainly; "thou art too much for me." And baffled, yet marveling, he called after it with the cry, "Hallo, my fancy, whither wilt thou go?"

Everybody possesses it, but it remains its own master. Across the lands and seas of the earth it moves, and possibly through many worlds; irresistibly, so that no man is able to cage it, and none but the most powerful determination can order its return. No use to plead, "Stay, stay at home with me, I can no longer follow." The very essence of Fancy is its flight. But it must not be confounded with aspiration, which also goes sunward and starward and flowerward. We may dictate to our aspirations, but we can do nothing with this quality in ourselves that is so much less logical, more elusive.

Nothing? Well, nothing except take care that there is only brightness and confidence, never anxiety and doubt, in our question as we echo that old-time poet, the seventeenth-century William Cleland and his "Hallo, my fancy, whither wilt thou go?"

Indoors as well as out of doors—

Out o'er the tops of highest mountains skipping,
Out o'er the hill, the trees and valleys tripping,
Out o'er the ocean seas, without an oar or shipping—

Fancy is as busy as ever. We sit at the hearthside, reading a winter's tale, knitting a winter's stocking, or merely idling away our "luxury hour," as the advertisement calls it, everything seeming as dormant and leisurely as we are ourselves to feel the curtains drawn over the frosted window and the white weather kept from us. And truly everything visible is taking the night as easily as we are—everything sensible, that is—even the tall grandfather clock has a lazier tick-tack than it used to have in the brilliant briskness of a summer morning.

But Fancy is on tiptoe all the time, so to say, ready and eager to go winging forth with the least encouragement. Let us once begin to wander from the printed page or the woolly pattern, let us once turn from our pondering thoughts so that our gaze falls on the glowing logs with the delicate dart of yellow flame flickering above their crimson, and all suddenly it is as if something had been slipped from a leash. And lo, the whole universe is at our chimney corner, the mountains of high heaven and the valleys of the seven seas actually spread themselves in the range of our winking eyesight!

"In conceit like Phaeton" we mount the chariot of Phœbus, "having ne'er a hat on, all our hair a-burning in our journeying." We survey the stars and planets without moving a finger or a sleepy foot. And yet how little we ourselves can resolve which particular star or planet, which part of earth, shall be the center of this hearthside survey. We are no more able to resolve it than we are able to decide whither our fancy shall roam as we lie deep in the grass hearkening to the murmurous song of green earth on a summer noonday.

All we can do is to give what Professor Santayana calls "balance and dignity" to the periods in which Fancy is watching its opportunity. "If we have trained ourselves to contemplate the beautiful," we shall be carried away in the right direction by "the surprised enlargement of vision, the sudden escape from our ordinary interests." This enlargement of vision, this escape from ordinary interests," is the professorial way of referring to Fancy, and possibly Imagination. And by the "right direction" he means that which saves us from all anxiety as we ask the poet's question, "Hallo, my fancy, whither wilt thou go?"

Few of us realize Fancy to be every man's precious possession, and every woman's also. To some extent we are endowed with that great further possession of imagination, but this is a gift which rightly reaches its full growth only in genius. Enough that in each of us the bright bird is lodged that belongs to the same family tree as imagination. Leigh Hunt's contrasting definitions of imagination and fancy are helpful. He is writing of Shakespeare, in whom, he declares, "there is nothing wanting either to the imagination or the fancy. The one is lofty, rich, affecting, palpable, subtle; the other full of grace, playfulness, and variety. Shakespeare is equal to the greatest poets in grandeur of imagination; to all in diversity of it; to all in fancy."

Before Hunt's time hardly anyone made a critical distinction between fancy and imagination. Milton, indeed, spoke of Shakespeare as "Fancy's child," a very inadequate description, as we now realise. In Collins's "Ode to the Poetical Character" the poet spoke of Milton's fancy when he meant his imagination also. "Imagination enriches everything in a unique way," a modern critic has said since the distinction began to be perceived. "Fancy enriches everything in a general way."

The potter at his wheel, the blower shaping the glass, the illuminator gilding a manuscript, the jeweler setting a pearl for an unknown wearer's bosom, the binder manipulating the cover of a noble book—in whatever individual work a man may be occupied, its quality, if he be less than a genius—yes, and often the genius too—will depend on the quality of his fancy. How important is that quality may be realized from the fact that fancy has a finger in every one of our pies, whether we are merely bakers and candlestick-makers instead of potters, illuminators, jewelers. It is concerned with the planning of a new house or a new town, and with even the coldly practical sphere of politics, as well as with our fireside dreaming.

To give full play to his fancy our politician does not, of course, need to think of a Ministry of Laughter, a Ministry of Uncommon Sense, or any expression of fancy's playfulness that is obviously out of place for his particular environment, just as a builder need not think of raising his new houses topsy-turvy. But each of us requires so to broaden our outlook and keep our thought in such "balance and dignity" that there will be the intensest freedom and not the faintest tinge of anxiety in our echo of the poet's truly human question, "Hallo, my fancy, whither wilt thou go?"

T. M.

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The Magyar Cowboy on Sunday

THROUGHOUT the world's history, men have shown as much fondness for fine clothes and bright colors as women have. In the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, dressing father must have been a strain on the average family. Such pride they took in their wigs and satin breeches; their polished silver buckles; their ruffs and frills; their boots and spurs and magnificent uniforms. What a passion men have shown for gold braid and brass buttons, plumed hats and pleated shirts. But somewhere along history's pathway, who can say when, or where, or why, the men of western Europe and America began to shed their fine feathers until today they are somber birds of dull plumage indeed. Today, the more festive the occasion, the more strict and stiff and uncomfortable must his garments be.

Fortunately, there still exist in many parts of the world races of men who enjoy the happy privilege of wearing bright colors and fine silken fabrics.

As the Scottish Highlander loves the feel of his swinging kilt and seems a taller and a prouder man in his plaid than in his workaday clothes, so the peasant men of Hungary, of Transylvania, of Moravia and other parts of east-central Europe like to don their richly embroidered aprons and full-sleeved blouses, their finely pleated white linen pantaloons and their little beribboned and bellowered hats on fine Sundays and on holidays. Only when he is dressed in these jolly togs does this hard-riding cowboy of the treeless plains feel properly clad for promenading after church with his lady or for the folk dancing and other village festivities.

There is nothing effeminate in these young men any more than there is in the sturdy Scot who swings along in his kilt. The Magyar villagers are great sportsmen and fine physical specimens. Many of them are engaged in herding the long-horned cattle or half wild horses on the great Hungarian reclaimed plains called the Puszta. They have much in common with the American cowboys who also are known for their fondness of fine clothes and gaudy trappings.

The beautiful costumes are precious heirlooms, covered as they are with the exquisite, intricate needlework which speaks of long hours of loving labor on the part of devoted wives and mothers. On week days they are carefully laid away in gay painted chests.

Magyar Cowboys

© Kankovsky's Hungarian Press Photo Exchange

"According to Hesiod"

A man civilised himself by living in a city and rubbing shoulders with his fellows, but he continually re-created himself by farming in the country.

In the twenty-fourth book of the "Odyssey," Odysseus goes to make himself known to his father, Laertes, at his farm, where he had built himself a house with huts for his thralls round about it. This had a great garden and a terraced vineyard. Odysseus reminds his father of the trees which were his own when he was a little child; of how he had thirteen pear trees, ten apple trees, forty figs, and fifty rows of vines.

There is an excellent description in the fourteenth book of the "Odyssey" of the house the swineherd built for himself. This was built high, in a place with a wide prospect, and had a porch before it, and was set in a great courtyard fenced with white thorn set on a stone base. Outside was another fence, and inside the courtyard were twelve sties, and fifty grovelling swine in each. . . .

Hesiod is very useful in helping us to understand the references to agriculture in the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." His poems date from about 750 to 700 B. C., and his great work was "The Works and Days." . . . Beyond his own mental outfit, Hesiod could only have had the Homeric poems for his inspiration. If these were the Bible of the Greeks, they were singularly Old Testament in character. The gods were quarrelsome and treacherous. Hesiod would have understood the New Testament well, and is an example of a Christian spirit eight centuries before the birth of Christ. . . .

Returning to Hesiod's "Works and Days" for practical information, we find that when the sailor-farmer had laid up his boat for the winter, he started his ploughing in November. . . . The harvest was gathered at the beginning of May, and the reaping done, not with a scythe but a sickle.

Corn, beans, and peas were threshed by being trodden out by oxen on a threshing floor. A windy day was selected for winnowing, and this was done by throwing up husks and grain with a broad shovel. The husks were carried to one side by the wind, while the grain fell down to the floor.

The farm servants were to be encouraged to build their cabins during the summer. It was only after the harvest that the farmer, according to Hesiod, could allow himself any leisure, and then he suggests a picnic in the shade of rocks, with a light, well-baked cake, goats' milk, and the flesh of a heifer or kid. . . .

In the autumn timber was felled, and wooden mortars and pestles made, and axle-trees for wagons, and wooden mallets and wheels for the plough carriages. Curved pieces of ilex were sought for plough tails. The axe, the adze, and auger are the tools mentioned as given by Calypso to Odysseus for the building of his raft. They would have been made of bronze, as were the tools used by the builders of Mycenæ and Tiryns. The axe was the great carpenter's tool right up to the sixteenth century in England. The first plane we know of was the Roman found at our own Silchester. . . .

Hesiod describes the winter dress of an eighth-century farmer. A frock reaching to the ground and a soft cloak over, woven with a scant warp (the longitudinal threads) and an abundant woof (the cross threads). Sandals were made of ox-hide and lined with felt. During wet weather outer cloaks were worn, made of the skins of first-born kids, stitched together with ox-sinew, and on the head a well-wrought felt hat.—MAHAFFY and C. H. B. QUENNELL, in "Everyday Life in Homeric Greece."

The Flower of Old Japan

You that have known the wonder zone
Of islands far away;
You that have heard the dinky bird
And roamed in rich Cathay;
You that have sailed o'er unknown seas
To woods of Amfalula trees
Where craggy dragons play:
Oh, girl or woman, boy or man,
You've plucked the Flower of Old Japan!

Do you remember the blue stream;
The bridge of pale bamboo;
The path that seemed a twisted dream
Where everything came true;
The purple cherry-trees; the house
With jutting eaves below the boughs;
The mandarins in blue,
With tiny, tapping, tilted toes,
And curious curved mustachios? . . .

Ah, let us follow, follow far
Beyond the purple seas;
Beyond the rosy foaming bar,
The coral reef, the trees,
The land of parrots, and the wild
That rolls before the fearless child
Its ancient mysteries:
Onward and onward, if we can,
To Old Japan—to Old Japan.

—ALFRED NOYES, in "Collected Poems."

"He Made the Stars Also"

We should have made them
Moon-large, mechanical;
Monotonously bright
And marching man-comical.

Turned them all on
In a torrent of power,
Unmindful of the poet
And his "Eve's one star."

We should have held it
A defect, their twinkling,
A point for attention
Their disorderly sinking.

If we thought of their motion
The pace should be fleeter,
And the wild Milky Way
Should be very much neater.

Nay, we had omitted
That riotous blazon
For a regular rimming
Of the neat horizon.

And perhaps we should even
And just as soon
Have managed to do
With a more brilliant moon.

And never have thought
To garden the night
With these amaranthine
Flowers of delight.

A. E. JOHNSON.

Land's End to John o' Groats

From Land's End to John o' Groats is a far stretch if you reckon it by distance. It is the proverb for a long wandering, the beginning and the ending. But, as folklore knows, legends make short work of leagues, and you will find almost the same Tale of a Table in Cornwall as in Caithness, and the proverb brings them together. One is the story of a king, "whose glory was redressing human wrong," who made the Table Round for his knights to sit at, no one of them claiming precedence, for all were equal. How came the same tale, told in a humbler fashion, to Caithness in the cold north, so far removed from the warm, flowery airs of Cornwall?

Who was this John o' Groats, so unlike to King Arthur? A youth who came over the sea, not tossed up by the waves of the Atlantic, but from the shores of Holland. If you have seven brothers and their families—so the tale goes—each wishing a seat at the head of their own table, each claiming the headship of the family—what can be done, then, to please all? John Groat was equal to it, and his wisdom was as wise as Solomon. He built a house octagonal in shape, which had eight doors. Within there was a large eight-sided table, and so each brother entered by his own particular door and sat at the head of his own table. Thus, none were greater than another, yet methinks if any deserved to sit at the head of all, it was John Groat himself, for his great wisdom. Yet, though the house is gone, and even the family (though it endured there till the middle of the eighteenth century) came to naught, the name of John o' Groats will be remembered forever in the land, or till Land's End and John o' Groats come together and are one.

"Que procuréis tener quietud"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DESPUES de caminar por una carretera polvorienta, es refrescante entrar en la quietud profunda de un bosque tranquilo con sus claustros verdes de descanso. Hay algo muy calmante en la quietud y tal vez uno recuerde sus beneficios cuando está de nuevo envuelto en la rutina diaria, pensando si será posible lograr una quietud mental que pueda sostenerle a uno en medio de la confusión. En tal caso, se puede recordar con interés renovado el consejo de San Pablo a los Tesalonicenses de que debieran procurar "tener quietud". (Según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera.)

Cuando el Salmista quiso expresar un concepto de la solicitud tierna de Dios, le comparó a un pastor, diciendo, "junto á aguas de reposo me pastoreará." Las ovejas en aquel país oriental conocían el consuelo de estanques profundos y tranquilos de los cuales podían aliviar su sed. Durante el calor del día su necesidad era suplida por manantiales inagotables siempre frescos y siempre accesibles. Hoy día la Ciencia Cristiana revela al peregrino cansado, que el mismo Amor protector omnipresente, del cual el Salmista cantó, está al alcance de todos y siempre listo, esperando la ocasión de suplir la necesidad de consuelo y descanso de todo el mundo.

Había tiempos en los cuales era una creencia general que el único modo de obtener santidad era en retirarse de los asuntos ordinarios de la vida y buscar soledad. En muchos casos esta creencia era enteramente sincera, pero se ha demostrado por encima de toda duda, que la santidad jamás se ha obtenido huyendo de las tentaciones, sino más bien yendo al encuentro de ellas y venciéndolas. Hoy día se observa una tendencia más sana en los esfuerzos que se hacen de aplicar ideales de bondad y santidad a los asuntos de la vida ordinaria de todos los días.

Si comprendemos el valor de la quietud en nuestras vidas, encontraremos un modo de experimentarla. No hace falta que vayamos siempre al desierto para encontrarla, porque la quietud puede realizarse dentro de nuestro propio pensamiento. Una de las hermosas promesas de Dios expresadas por Isaías es, "Mi pueblo habitará en . . . recreos de reposo." Y la razón porque el pueblo de Dios habita de esta manera está dada en el verso anterior donde el profeta declara, "El efecto de la justicia será paz; y la labor de la justicia, reposo y seguridad para siempre." El pensar bien siempre brinda reposo. Son las inquietudes de lo que llamamos la mente mortal con su miedo, su ansiedad e impaciencia que traen discordia y confusión. El pensar correcto acerca de Dios y del hombre trae paz y quietud.

En el libro "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy escribe (pág. 15): "Para orar correctamente tenemos que entrar en nuestras cámaras y cerrar la puerta. Tenemos que cerrar los labios y acallar los sentidos materiales." Por las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana aprendemos, que bajo cualesquiera que sean las circunstancias podemos "cerrar la puerta" a la discordia y escuchar el "silbo apacible y delicado" de la Verdad. Aprendemos a orar sin cesar en medio de los cuidados diarios. Mrs. Eddy continúa en el mismo párrafo, "En el santuario tranquilo de anhelos sinceros tenemos que negar el pecado e insistir sobre la totalidad de Dios." A pesar de lo ocupado que pueda parecernos nuestro día, si estamos dispuestos a estar quietos y a esperar hasta oir la voz de la Verdad, podremos encontrar ese santuario tranquilo y habitar en él.

Emerson escribe, "Es fácil vivir en el mundo en conformidad con la opinión del mundo, es fácil vivir en la soledad en conformidad con la nuestra, pero el hombre grande es aquel que en medio de la muchedumbre mantiene con dulzura perfecta la independencia de la soledad." Uno puede guiar fácilmente sus pensamientos cuando está sólo, y puede permitirse hablar en demasía cuando está en compañía de otras personas. Muchas veces es presunción lo que nos incita a ser demasiado habladores. Es la mente humana irredenta que trata de justificarse. Para cultivar el hábito de pensar tranquilamente, necesitamos vencer la justificación propia. Tenemos que acallar la presunción clamorosa y saber que puesto que Dios, la Mente divina, es Todo, no hay necesidad de luchar para el reconocimiento de una identidad humana y sus hazañas.

Una de las profecías hechas de Cristo, el Mesías, y citadas en el Evangelio de San Mateo dice, "No contenderá, ni vocesará: ni nadie oirá en las calles su voz." El mensaje del Cristo no necesita ser voceado para ser oído y en donde quiera que haya un corazón receptivo allí llega. A veces son necesarias las palabras para dar el consuelo del amor a otro, y el sentir espiritual enseñará al corazón humilde cuando hay que hablar y cuando hay que callar. La tierna influencia del Amor divino se expresa en el tacto para tratar a los semejantes, y este tacto puede adquerirse por medio de la comunión tranquila con la Mente divina. Paso a paso podemos aprender por la aplicación constante de la Ciencia Cristiana el verdadero dominio de sí mismo que apaga los gritos de la voluntad humana obstinada y expresa fuerza tranquila y confianza serena.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Song

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Now it is spring in woods and gardens,
Now we dance in meadows green,
Now the happy lark is warbling,
Now the winds with the birch leaves play,
And the stately spruce itself is swaying,
Myriads of flowers round us reign,
While insects buzz to music's strain.
Now it is spring in woods and gardens,
Now we dance in meadows green,
Now the happy lark is warbling,
Now the winds with the birch leaves play,
And the stately spruce itself is swaying.

ZACHARIAS TOPELIUS. Translated from the Swedish by MARIA SANDEL.

On Studying to Be Quiet

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AFTER one has traveled along a dusty highway, it is refreshing to enter the deep stillness of a quiet wood, with its green aisles of restfulness. There is something very soothing in the quietness, and one may remember its solace when engaged once more in the daily routine, and wonder whether it might be possible to attain a mental quiet which would sustain one in the midst of confusion. In such a case one may, with renewed interest, recall Paul's advice to the Thessalonians, that they should "study to be quiet."

When the Psalmist wished to convey a sense of God's tender care, he likened Him to a shepherd, saying, "He leadeth me beside the still waters." The sheep in that Eastern land knew the comfort of deep, still pools of water from which to quench their thirst. In the heat of the day their need was met by unfailing springs, ever fresh and ever available. Today Christian Science is revealing to the weary pilgrim that the same ever present, protecting Love of which the Psalmist sang, is available to all, and is ever ready and waiting to supply each one's need for comfort and rest.

At one time it was a commonly accepted belief that the only way to attain holiness was to withdraw from the ordinary affairs of life and to seek solitude. This belief in many cases was wholly sincere; but it has been proved beyond question that holiness is never obtained by running away from temptation, but by meeting and overcoming it. Today a more wholesome tendency is observed in the efforts that are being made to apply ideals of goodness and holiness to the affairs of ordinary, everyday life.

If we realize the value of quiet in our lives, we shall find the way to experience it. We do not always have to go into the wilderness to find it, for quietness can be realized within one's own thinking. One of God's beautiful promises voiced by Isaiah is, "My people shall dwell in . . . quiet resting places." And the reason that the people of God so dwell is given in the previous verse, where the prophet states, "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever." Right thinking always brings quietness. It is the turmoil of so-called mortal mind, with its fear, anxiety, and impatience, that brings discord and confusion. Right thinking about God and man brings peace and quietness.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 15): "In order to pray aright, we must enter into the closet and shut the door. We must close the lips and silence the material senses." Through the teachings of Christian Science, in whatever circumstances we may find ourselves we learn how to "shut the door" on discord and to listen for the "still small voice" of Truth. We learn to pray unceasingly in the midst of daily care. Mrs. Eddy continues in the same paragraph, "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness." However busy our day may seem to be, if we are willing to be still and listen for the voice of Truth, we may find this "quiet sanctuary" and dwell therein.

Emerson writes, "It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude." One may control one's thoughts easily when alone, and may indulge in too much talking when with other people. Very often it is self-assertion which urges one to overtalkativeness. It is the unregenerated human mind that wants to justify itself. To cultivate the habit of quiet thinking, we must endeavor to overcome self-justification. We need to silence noisy human egotism, and know that since God, divine Mind, is All, there is no need to strive for the recognition of a so-called human self and its accomplishments.

One of the prophecies made of Christ, the Messiah, and quoted in the Gospel of Matthew, reads, "He shall not strive, nor cry; neither shall any man hear his voice in the streets." The Christ-message does not need to strive to be heard; and wherever there is a receptive heart it enters in. Sometimes words are necessary to convey the comfort of love to another, and spiritual sense will teach the humble heart when to speak and when to be silent. The tender touch of divine Love is expressed in tact, which may be learned in quiet communion with the divine Mind. Step by step, through the faithful application of Christian Science, we may learn true self-control, which silences headstrong human will and expresses quiet strength and serene confidence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

A Musician of Old France

The figure of Jehan de Ockeghem stands out from his time in a blaze of gold. If any man in any age may be accounted happy, this musician is that man. His art was acknowledged in his lifetime supreme in Europe, even by brother musicians. He wrote music which was performed by the best singers in Europe and accompanied by the most perfect collaboration of the sister arts; architecture, painting, beauty of silverwork and goldwork and vesture, beauty of the Liturgy, beauty of perfumes and ceremony. . . . He was handsome in face and of a shining gravity and grace in word and deed. "Virum hunc profecto non posses non amare," says Florio, "tanta corporis pulchritudine pollet, tants morum ac verborum gravitate nitet et gratia." (You cannot help loving this man, to be sure, so rich he is in personal beauty, so shining in the grace and gravity of his deeds and words.). . .

I confess that to summon up the figure of this old musician from the host of turbulent, ambitious, great men of his age gives pleasure like the sudden hearing of a limpid strain of music when the ear is wearied by brawls. It is happily possible to draw a fair full-length of him also. He was a Fleming, born about 1430 near Termonde; his name, correctly spelt, Van Ockeghem. . . .

Altogether Ockeghem's works, or those at present surviving and discovered—they are for the most part in the Chigi Collection at Rome—number about fifty. . . . Of Ockeghem's secular works I know nothing at all, but some of the titles of his songs have all the fragrance of their age: O Rosa bella (an embroidered theme), Baisiez-moy donc, Ma bouche rit (for three voices), Petite Camusette (for four), Rondo royal. Some of these, no doubt, handsome Master Ockeghem sang himself in his golden voice, to the touching of a lute, while fair lips murmured compliments—D. B. WYNDHAM LEWIS, in "King Spider, Some Aspects of Louis XI of France and His Companions."

Peter the Parrot

Peter's appearance is youthful; his colors are gay, and might be considered gaudy if they were not so well selected, and so tastefully arranged. . . .

His feathers, as the light strikes them, vary from an apple-green to the deper shades of the emerald and the peacock. The under feathers of his wings—when he spreads them, awfully, in flight—are navy blue. He has little rose-colored breeches, like a Zouave, and when, to express his gratitude, he spreads his coat-tails fan-wise, he displays a brilliant patch of scarlet. I know that this is a sign of gratitude, because in the Tailor Bird's Song, in the story of "Rikki Tikki Tavi," Darzee says:

Give him the thanks of the birds,
Bowing with tail-feathers spread,
Praise him in nightingale words—
Nay, I will praise him instead. . . .

When he turns his back upon me, and bends his head to examine, more carefully, his cup of sunflower seeds, he looks (except for the green color of his coat), exactly like old Deacon Pettingill, as he used to walk of a Sunday up the main aisle of the First Unitarian Church, with the offering. But when he ruffles his feathers, draws up his shoulders in the manner of Napoleon the Great, shows me in profile his terrible beak, and glares at some distant object, I am forced to believe that he has seen, as I did once, Saint Gaudens' majestic American eagle upon the ten dollar gold-piece, and is doing his best to look like that. And when . . he snuggles down in my lap, and chuckles and sniffles and whimpers and croons, while I tickle the small of his back, it seems to me that he has modeled himself and his conduct upon a fussy Plymouth Rock hen in the brooding season.—EDITH LESTER PEARSON, in "Books in Black and Red."

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MARKET TURNS EMPHATICALLY UPWARD AGAIN

Heavy Tone of Forenoon Gives Way to Better Sentiment Later

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—The bear forces, after having things pretty much their own way for five days, were forced to yield before a bull offensive centering in the steels and utilities in today's stock market.

The brightening of the share market represented in part a somewhat tardy response to the adjournment of Congress, but a real bull celebration failed to appear.

In the main, it appeared to reflect a correction of excessive bearishness. Speculative sentiment, fickle and largely unreasoning, had grown as gloomy as it was buoyant a week ago.

Further selling in the rails and miscellaneous shares gave the list a heavy tone in the morning, but selling soon shrank to meager proportions, and the market turned emphatically upward in the middle of the day.

Support for the steel and utility issues prompted covering, and moderate early declines were converted into net gains of 1 to 3.

The best prices were made in the last hour, when the market was most active. American Can, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, International Telephone, American & Foreign Power and Atchison rallied 3, while New York Central, American Telephone, Westinghouse and General Electric rose 2 or more.

U. S. Steel was up about 1½. Sales approximated 2,700,000 shares. Call money went to 2 per cent.

Position of Rail Issues

The rail issues appeared largely to have discounted the adverse dividend actions of the previous day, although the terse announcement that Frisco directors had "postponed" action on the payment due April 1 was somewhat confusing. Since the action had been deferred previously, Wall Street was inclined to view the situation as tantamount to an omission, although official comment was lacking.

Wall Street regarded the adjournment of Congress as bullish, both for the rails and utilities. It was pointed out that no action to hamper the four-party Eastern Railway consolidation plan had been taken. With rail earnings holding at low levels, however, and doubt over maintenance of other dividends remaining, bullishness was applied primarily to the utilities.

The heavy selling of the carrier issues yesterday had obscured the favorable aspects of the weekly steel trade reviews. While the uptrend in the industry has lacked vitality, and earnings are anything but satisfactory for most producers, there is much confidence in further acceleration during the latter half of the year, and some quarters were more hopeful today of better prices for steel products for the second quarter.

The efforts of the month-end settlements were reflected in further firmness of the money market, and call loans rose to 2 per cent late in the day, after renewals at 1½. Loan calling was heavy. This was the first change in the official rate since Jan. 2.

Foreign Bonds Strong

Strength in foreign bonds stood out in today's trading in the stock exchange, as both European and Latin American issues attracted a good demand at higher prices.

Domestics were rather quiet, showing neither marked strength nor weakness, although the behavior of carrier obligations showed some improvement over the previous session. United States Governments were dull but showed a firm trend.

The day's feature was the marketing of the $100,000,000 New York City 4¼ per cent bond issue. The syndicate announced shortly after noon that the issue had been sold.

The record reception anticipated from the investing public for the municipal issue is expected to give municipal financing a fillip, which slackened to very small proportions in February, influenced, as was all financing, by the uncertainty surrounding the soldiers' bonus and later the Treasury's March operations.

Formal announcement has been made of an $11,700,000 bond issue by the City of Montreal which will be sold March 10. The Port of New York Authority is planning to obtain $52,000,000 in the long-term market within the next few weeks, to reimburse the states of New York and New Jersey for their investment in the Holland Tunnel.

Colombian government obligations and loans of the Colombian Agricultural Bank advanced on an average of a point in a fair volume of activity. The rise was attributed to the settlement of the long litigation between American oil interests and the Colombian Government over an oil concession, and signing of a new petroleum law by the President designed to encourage foreign capital. Brazilian, Chilean, and Peruvian bonds were strong, and some of the Europeans, led by German issues, rose fractionally.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
March	.79¼	.79¾	.79¼	.79¼	+ ¼
May	.81⅝	.81⅝	.81⅜	.81½	— ⅛
July	.64⅜	.64⅞	.63⅞	.64	— ⅛
Corn					
March	.61¼	.62	.61¼	.62	+ ⅛
May	.64⅜	.64⅞	.63⅞	.64¾	+ ¼
Oats					
March	.29½	.29¾	.29¾	.29¼	
May	.32⅜	.32⅝	.31⅞	.32	
Lard.					
March	8.72	8.72	8.70	8.72	
May	8.90	8.90	8.82	8.87	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.58¾	.58⅝	.58¾	.58¼
July	.61⅜	.60⅛	.60⅝	.60⅝
October	.63¼	.62	.62⅛	.62⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.73⅛	.73	.73	.73
July	.58⅝	.57⅜	.57⅝	.58⅛

COTTON REACTS

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Early advances on steadiness in Liverpool and renewed trade buying were followed by reactions in cotton today under realizing or liquidation combined with selling which appeared to reflect uncertainty as to an adequate reduction in cotton acreage combined with an easier technical position. May contracts eased off from 11.49 to 11.34, with the mid-afternoon market barely steady at net declines of 8 to 11 points.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 3	Mar. 4
14¼	7¾		Abitibi	1400	11½	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
33½	18½	1.60	Adams Ex	1400	21½	21	21½	21¼	21½
23½	21½	1.40	Addressograph	100	23	23	23	23	23
15	5¾	2	Adv-Rumely	600	6	5¾	6	6	6
109⅝	92½	.25	Air Reduc	3800	101	97½	101	101	98½
16⅝	7⅜	.60	Airway El	300	8	8¼	8	8	8
9½	7	.40	Alaska Jun	3300	9¼	8⅝	9	8¾	8¾
46¼	40	1.80†	Allegh Stl	100	45	45	45	45	44
7¾	7¾		Alleghany	6000	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
39½	39½	2½	Alleghany pf	30	42	42	42	42	42
183¾	153½	9‡	Allied Chem	6000	183	178	183	183	184¼
124½	122	7	Allied Ch pf	100	124	124	124	124	124
45¾	33½	3	Allis-Chal	1400	38	36¾	37¾	37¾	36¾
43¾	34¾	2	Al Port Cem	200	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
21	17½	2	Amerada	800	19	18¾	19	18¾	18¾
63¾	54⅞	3‡	Am Bk Note	200	57½	57¾	57½	57½	57¾
27¾	20	..	Am Ag Ch of Del	300	25	25	25	..	..
31½	27	..	Am Ag Ch Comn	100	29	29	29	..	..
17⅞	9	..	Am Beet S pf	30	13½	13½	13½	..	..
12¾	8½	..	Am Br Bov	900	10¼	9¾	10⅛	10	10
139⅝	106¼	4†	Am Can	29000	124⅛	119¾	124	123¼	119¾
140½	145	7	Am Can pf	100	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½
38¾	27	3	Am Car & F	3900	37¾	31¾	31¾	33¼	33¼
83½	74⅞	7	Am Car pf	100	84	84	84	83½	83½
43¾	29¾	3	Am Chain	100	38	38	38	..	..
46⅞	38¼	2†	Am Chicle	800	48⅜	45½	45½	45½	45½
21¼	14¼	1.40	Am Colortype	300	21	20½	20½	20¾	20¾
14½	9	..	Am Com Alc	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
16	9	1	Am En Til	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14	14
33⅛	18	..	Am European	100	22¾	22½	22½	22½	22½
51¾	26⅝	..	Am & FP'r	93400	46¼	42½	45⅞	42⅝	42⅝
90⅞	85¼	..	Am & FP 7	200	90	89	90	..	..
79½	67½	7	Am & FP 2pf	300	74½	73	74⅜	72	72
31⅝	28¾	3†	Am Ice	400	30	29¾	29¾	..	..
26	18½	2‡	Am Int Corp	1300	23¼	22	22	22½	22½
1½	⅜	..	Am La Fr	300	1	1	1	..	..
30¾	20⅜	2	Am Leco	400	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	27	27
83	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	700	84	84	84	83	83
7	3½	..	Am Mach&Met	100	5	5	5	..	..
23¾	16⅝	3	Am Metals	400	21	20¾	20¾	21	..
39⅞	22½	7	Am Nat G pf	80	26	23¾	26	26½	..
64⅞	45	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1000	61¾	59⅝	61¼	59½	..
99	94⅞	6	Am P & L 6	100	99	99	99	..	..
81	80	5	Am P&L pf st	300	81	81	81	80½	..
21¼	15½	1	Am Radiator	10800	20	19	19¾	19¾	..
13⅜	7	..	Am Repub	400	10½	10	10½	10⅜	..
37⅞	26⅝	2‡	Am Roll Mill	15100	29½	27½	29¾	28⅝	..
66	57	5	Am Saf Raz	800	62½	61	62½	61¾	..
42	39	5	Am Ship Bld	30	39¼	39¼	39¼	..	..
100⅞	43½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	500	100½	100⅛	100½	100½	..
58⅛	40½	4	Am Smelt	1700	53⅞	52¾	53½	52½	..
31¼	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	1300	28⅝	28⅜	28½	28⅝	..
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	110	111	111	111	111	..
11½	6⅜	..	Am Solv pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	..
47	37	2‡	Am Stores	100	47	47	47	48⅜	..
57½	42¾	5‡	Am Sugar	400	53⅜	52¾	53⅜	54¼	..
108¾	96	7‡	Am Sugar pf	400	103⅝	102	103	105	..
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	11800	199¼	194	196⅞	195⅝	..
80⅜	13¾	3	Am Wat W	7500	75⅜	72	75	74½	..
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	1400	9½	9½	9½	9¼	..
35⅜	21	..	Am Wool pf	2300	32¼	29⅝	31⅝	30¾	..
8⅝	4½	..	Am Zinc	900	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝	..
43¼	29¾	2½	Anaconda	12000	41	39⅜	40⅝	40½	..
56	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	700	31½	31	31¼	30½	..
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	200	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞	..
102	101¼	7	Arch Dan pf	20	101	101	101	..	..
4½	2⅞	..	Arm Ill A	3000	3½	3	3	3	2¾
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill B	300	2	2	2	2	2
47	25	..	Arm Ill pf	300	29	27½	28	27½	..
7¾	3⅝	..	Arnold Cons	200	6¾	6½	6½	6½	..
28⅞	24⅛	4	Asso Apparl	400	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24⅝	..
28½	22	2½	Asso Dry G	200	27¼	26¼	27¼	26½	..
203¾	178½	10	Atchison	600	187	184¾	185	186½	..
107½	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
130	105	7‡	Atl Coast L	200	109	108	109	105	..
23⅜	18	1	Atl Refin	1300	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾	..
99½	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	98	98	98	..	..
217½	145¾	4§	Auburn Auto	18100	201	185	199	199	..
51¾	51	4.49	Aust Cred	100	51½	51½	51½	51	..
6½	3	..	Aviation	1100	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	..

—B—

27½	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	5400	25⅝	24	25¼	24¾	..
87⅞	68⅛	7	Balt & O	4600	79	76¼	78½	78¼	..
80½	72¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	80	80	80	80⅛	..
107	103	6½	Bamber pf	30	103¼	103	103	103	..
66¾	56½	3½	Bangor & A	200	59¾	59¾	59¾	60⅜	..
13	10⅝	..	Bangor & A pf	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12	..
14½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	4900	12⅞	12½	12⅞	13⅜	..
79⅜	65	4	Beatrice	900	75¼	74½	75¼	75	..
23½	16⅞	1	Bendix	4000	22⅜	20¾	22¼	21	..
44⅞	32½	6	Benz & Co	2300	43⅜	41½	43¼	41¾	..
70⅝	45⅝	6	Besh Steel	15300	65¼	62½	65½	62½	..
123	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	300	123½	123	123½	..	..
29	24	1½	Blaw Knox	400	27⅜	27½	27⅝	27½	..
30	16½	..	Bloom'dale	10	18	18	18	..	..
35	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	500	30	29¾	30	30	..
63	60	4‡	Bon Ami A	400	62¾	62	62¾	61⅞	..
75⅜	67½	3‡	Borden	1300	73⅞	72⅛	73	73½	..
30¾	28¾	4	Borg Warner	4400	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾	..
22⅞	15⅝	1½	Briggs	9600	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	19½	..
5¼	2	..	Brockway	400	4¾	4½	4½	4¾	..
22	20¾	..	Brklyn-Ed rts	75	20	20	20	21⅞	..
69⅞	58⅝	..	Brklyn Man T	400	68⅝	67	68⅛	67¼	..
94¼	85⅜	6	Brklyn Man pf	100	92½	92½	92½	..	..
125	103	5	Bkyn Un G	400	121¼	119	121½	119¼	..
9½	5½	..	Burns Term	100	8	8	8	8	..
20⅞	14¼	..	Bucyrus	600	18⅛	17¾	18¼	17⅝	..
34⅞	25	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	33	33	33	32⅜	..
5⅜	4	1	Budd Mfg	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..	..
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	400	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
23	11¾	..	Bullard	1500	17½	15½	16⅝	17¼	..
15⅝	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	100	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
32⅛	21½	..	Burroughs	2100	29⅞	28	29⅜	28¼	..
31	23¼	2½	Bush Term	900	28	27	28	26⅞	..
111½	109	7	Bush Bld pf	100	110	110	110	..	..
2	1½	..	Butte Cop	200	2	2	2	1⅞	..
6	4	..	Butte & Scp	400	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¾	..
20⅜	12¾	..	Butterick	200	17½	17½	17½	18¼	..
†69⅞	37⅝	..	Byers	16500	66¼	63¾	65⅞	64⅜	..

—C—

53	42¾	4	Calif Pack	900	44	43½	44	43½	..
1⅜	⅝	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	..	..
15½	11¾	1	Campbell	100	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	..	..
11⅝	8	..	Calu & Hecla	3030	10¼	9⅝	10¼	10⅜	..
40⅞	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1100	37⅞	36½	37⅝	36⅝	..
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	200	43½	42⅜	43⅜	42¼	..
22½	7¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	22½	22½	22½	22½	..
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	100	14¾	13¾	14¾	14⅝	..
100	98	5	Caro C&O st	20	99¾	99¾	99¾	98	..
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	13600	47⅞	45	47½	46¾	..
131⅝	81¾	6	Case Thresh	39100	115	110½	115	111¼	..
14⅜	5½	..	Celotex	300	11¾	11	11¾	11⅜	..
6½	3	..	Century Rib	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅞	..
30⅛	22¾	2	Cerro de P	1000	26½	26	26½	26¾	..
47	21	..	Cert-Teed	100	4	4	4	4	..
23¼	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	400	18½	18¼	18⅞	18½	..
54½	40	3	Ches Corp	1400	47½	45¾	47	47⅝	..
46⅛	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	1300	43	42½	42⅝	42¼	..
23¾	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..	..
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	1	1	1	..	..
7⅞	6¼	..	Chi Gt West	100	7	7	7	6⅞	..
26⅞	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	100	23¾	22¾	23¾	22½	..
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	200	7	7	7	7	..
15⅜	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1000	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	11¼	..
15⅞	9½	..	Chi Pneu	2300	12	11¼	11⅞	11¼	..
35	23⅜	..	Chi Pncu pf	1100	27	25½	27	27	..
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	400	60	58¼	59½	58	..
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	99	99	99	99½	..
11⅞	11	3	Chicle Cot O	400	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	11	..
33⅜	25½	2.40	Childs	200	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32⅜	..
38	26	3½	Chile Copper	200	31⅞	30½	30½	..	..
24½	15⅞	3	Chrysler	21100	22¼	21½	22¼	21⅜	..
37⅜	35⅜	3.60‡	City Ice	300	39⅝	39½	39⅝	36⅝	..
84	77½	6½	City Ice pf	10	84	84	84	83½	..
4⅜	2¾	1	City Stores	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	..
34⅛	24¾	..	Clett Pody	100	31½	31½	31½	..	..
102	95	7	Cluett P pf	10	101	101	101	102	..
170	142⅜	7‡	Coca Cola	..	165	164¾	165	164⅞	..
51½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51½	51½	51½	51½	..
17⅜	9	..	Collins&A	400	15	14½	14½	15	..
32¼	21⅞	1	Colo P&I	1200	28½	26⅞	28½	27⅞	..
45	23¼	2§	Colum Gas	19100	42¾	40¾	42¼	..	..
111⅝	73½	6	Col Carbon	5100	97⅞	94½	97	96	..
14⅛	7¾	.75	Col Graph	39000	14⅜	12⅞	14⅜	12¾	..
23¾	18½	2	Com Cred	200	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21¾	..
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	..	..
33½	34	3	Com Cred A	100	35	35	35	35	..
90	82	6	Com Inv Tr Cv pf	100	86¼	86¼	86½	86	..
33	25	2	Com Inv Tr	400	31⅝	31½	31½	31¾	..
21½	15½	..	Com Sol	4700	19½	18⅝	19½	18¾	..
12	8	.60	Commwith So	300	11⅞	10⅞	11	11	..
99⅜	91½	6	Commwith So.6pf	100	97½	97½	97½	97½	..
34¼	33	2	Conde Nast	100	34	34	34	..	..
11⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum	200	10	9⅞	10	10	..
15	9⅜	2	Con Film	1100	13⅞	12½	13⅞	13⅜	..
18⅞	15⅜	2	Con Film pf	400	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17⅜	..
102½	82⅛	4	Con Gas	31000	102	98½	102	99	..
104¼	101½	5	Con Gas pf	300	103½	103¼	103¼	102½	..
11½	8⅛	..	Con Textile	800	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	..
8⅛	6⅛	..	Container A	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
30	17⅜	..	Cont Bak A	1000	28¾	25⅞	26	28¼	..
3⅞	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	2400	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅞	..
77½	67¼	8	Cont Can	700	76	75	75	76	..
59⅞	47	2½	Cont Can pf	2900	58	56	58	58	..
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	200	16	14⅜	15⅝	14	..
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	400	48½	48¼	48½	48¼	..
4½	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	600	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅛	..
12	9¼	..	Contnl Can A	6100	10¾	9⅞	10¼	10¼	..
12	8½	..	Cont Shares	700	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	..
86⅝	76½	3‡	Corn Prod	700	82¼	81¼	82¼	82	..
15	8¼	..	Coty	1200	15	14	15	13½	..
31	27	2½	Cream of Wh	600	30½	30¼	30½	30¼	..
6⅞	4	1	Crown Zell	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	..
106	103	7	Crucible pf	20	103¾	103½	103¼	103¾	..
1½	½	..	Cub Dom S	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝	..
46	41	4	Cuban Dom	100	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	45⅝	..
118½	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	400	118⅝	118	118⅝	117¾	..
5⅛	2⅜	..	Curtiss Wr	6500	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5⅛	..
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	600	7⅝	7½	7⅞	7⅞	..
106	100	7	Cushman 7%	10	106	106	106	106	..
41	30½	..	Cutler	300	31	31	31	31	..

—D—

23	13½	..	Davison	500	19	17⅝	19	18¾	..
102	80	6	Del Lac&W	500	86½	83½	83½	86	..
22½	14⅞	..	Diamond M	17100	22½	20⅜	22⅜	21	..
19½	13	..	Devoe & R A	300	17¼	17	17	17½	..
26	24⅜	..	Diamond M pf	100	25⅝	25½	25⅝	..	..
11⅜	8½	..	Dome Mines	200	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½	..
21¾	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	100	20½	20½	20½	20	..
102⅛	83¼	4§	Dupont	4200	97½	95½	97⅛	95½	..

—E—

185¾	143¾	5†*	East Kodak	1200	172	166½	172	170	..
21⅛	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	1200	19⅜	19	19⅜	18⅞	..
68⅞	50⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	9700	65¾	63⅜	65¾	64½	..
110	108¼	7	El Auto-Lt pf	10	110	110	110	..	..
3¼	2	..	Elec Boat	700	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛	..
60⅜	38¼	1	Elec P&L	33900	58⅝	54⅜	58⅝	54⅝	..
107¾	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	107	107	107	106½	..
96⅝	86	6	El P&L pf	300	96½	96½	96½	96½	..
65	50⅞	5	Elec Stor Bat	17500	64½	63	64⅞	63½	..
2¼	1	..	Emer-Wr-A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
87	81	5	Eng P S 5pf	100	86	86	86	..	..
94	93	6	Enc PS 6pf	200	94	93¾	94	93¾	..
34	23	2	Erie	600	32⅝	31¼	32⅝	32½	..
45½	30	4	Erie 1 pf	400	44½	44	44	45	..
12¾	9	..	Eureka Vac	100	11	11	11	11	..
8⅜	4⅛	..	Evans Auto L	300	7	7	7	7	..

—F—

2	1	..	Fairbanks	100	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..	..
28½	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	300	26	26	26	26	..
91⅛	87	6	Fed L&T pf	10	90	90	90	..	..
13⅜	10	1	Fed Screw W	300	12	11½	12	12	..
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	28	26⅜	28	27¼	..
56¼	46⅛	2.80	Fidelity Inv	100	53½	53¼	53¼	54	..
58	41	2½	First Nat St	900	53½	53	53½	53½	..
1⅞	¾	..	Fisk Rubber	1700	¾	¾	¾	¾	..
64½	41¼	2	Foster & Wh	4100	59⅛	56¼	58⅞	56⅝	..
32½	22¼	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	29	28¾	29	29	..
17½	4½	..	Foundation	300	16	15½	16	16	..
38⅜	28⅜	..	Fox	7900	34½	33¼	34¾	33⅝	..
42	38½	4	Freeport Tx	1700	37½	36	37½	36	..

—G—

60	50½	3	Gamewell	70	59	58¾	59	58½	..
2	⅞	..	Gardner M	200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	..
7½	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛	..
73¼	57¾	4	Gen Am Tr	700	69½	67½	69¼	68¾	..
43¼	34½	3	Gen Asphalt	2400	39¾	38	39	37⅝	..
110	90	8	Gen Cable A	1900	100¼	100	100¼	100¾	..
65	40¼	7	Gen Cable pf	10	55	55	55	55	..
25½	15½	..	Gen Cable A	700	23½	22	22	23¼	..
15	7	..	Gen Cable	1100	11¾	10¼	10¼	..	..
54¾	43⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	16800	51⅞	48⅝	51⅞	49¾	..
12¾	11⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	800	12	12	12	12	..
55	47¾	3	Gen Foods	1400	53½	52½	53	53	..
73	54	6	Gen Cr Inv pf	1000	69¾	68¾	69¾	70	..
8¼	4⅛	.30	Gen Oil A	2200	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾	..
48¾	44	3†	Gen Mills	300	46½	45¾	46½	48¼	..
99	96	6	Gen Mills pf

MORE SIGNS OF TRADE UPTURN IN DOMINION

Advertising, Construction Work and Orders for Goods Increasing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, March 5—While there are no definite indications of a sudden strong upturn in business and industrial activity in Canada, there are certain factors that at least point to a growing confidence in the outlook for the future.

These include the willingness in various directions of corporations to enter into contracts covering such lines as advertising, a good volume of construction work and the placing of orders for both immediate and future needs.

So far as general merchandising is concerned, the months of January and February have been marked by sales with substantial price cuts and the response of the public has been such that stocks are being cleared out and the way made ready for new orders from wholesalers and manufacturers.

In the dry goods trade orders from travelers have been showing an increase in the call for spring goods, but volume continues moderate.

A more cheerful feeling was caused last week by the rise in the prices of wheat and copper. Moreover, the outlook for the absorption of labor during the spring and summer months has improved. The expenditure of $325,000,000 on the year's program of public works, mining and hydro-electric development guarantees a fair amount of employment.

Tariff Hearings

The tariff hearings now in progress at Ottawa are expected to result in legislation more adequately guarding the Canadian market for Canadian industries. The recent formation of the Agricultural Credits Corporation promises immediate action in the solution of the problems of the west.

Wheat is now moving at a brisk rate; January shipments this year amounted to 9,608,852 bushels as compared with 4,994,054 bushels for the like month of 1930.

The automobile industry picked up slightly during January, with an output of 6496 units. This output exceeded by 16 per cent the total of 5622 cars made in the previous month, but was 37 per cent under the 10,388 cars reported for January of a year ago.

Very little change is noted in the lumber trade and in the newsprint industry. General hardware is moving in moderate volume, and demand for paints and varnishes is seasonally quiet.

Staple groceries are in steady demand and the recent upward revision of prices of canned vegetables of more than general use has stimulated buying in these lines.

Montreal Stocks Rise

Forward movements in selected stocks resulted in some substantial gains being recorded in trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange last week. Volume of trading increased, transactions exceeding the 200,000-share mark for the first time in any such period this year. The feature of the week was the advance in Consolidated Smelting, which scored a gain of 33¼ points to 182½.

Following closely on extremely good prices received by several municipalities for new issues, there has been a substantial number of Canadian cities entering the market and the amount of bonds for which tenders have definitely been called during the next three weeks amounts to $6,539,776.

Production of steel ingots and direct steel castings in January at 57,598 tons, was 50 per cent lower than the output of 115,200 tons in January, 1930.

Production of pig iron at 35,592 tons during January was 7 per cent lower than the total of 38,293 tons for December and less than one-half of the 87,079 tons made in January of a year ago.

Gold production in Ontario in January suffered a slight decline when compared with December. The January production was valued at $3,-289,032 as compared with $3,576,653 for the previous month.

Exports of pulp and paper in January were valued at $11,390,293. This was a decrease of $4,003,065 from the previous month, and was $4,616,049 below January of last year.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE DINNER

Invitations have been issued to member firms of the Boston Stock Exchange to a dinner to be held at the Algonquin Club, Boston, on Wednesday evening, March 11. This dinner is open to partners of firms and their guests. Among those invited and from whom acceptances have been received are Roy Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank of New York; Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and Col. Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co., New York. The committee in charge of the dinner includes: Horace O. Bright, Jere A. Downs, Hatherly Foster Jr., George A. Rich and Ralph Hornblower, chairman.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, March 5—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Feb. 27,'31	Feb. 20,'31
Gold	55,923,000	55,857,000
Sight balances abroad	7,004,000	7,012,000
Neg bills bght abroad	19,279,000	19,277,000
Com bills, France	8,246,000	7,483,000
Adv agst securities	2,801,000	2,861,000
Negot bonds of s f	5,198,000	5,198,000
Circulation	78,847,000	76,851,000
Tot cred cur acct's	24,303,000	25,477,000
Treasury	3,977,000	4,568,000
Sinking fund	9,361,000	9,368,000
Private	10,537,000	11,152,000
Total sight liabilities	103,249,000	102,329,000
Ratio	54.16%	54.59%
Bank rate	2%	2%

TRUSCON STEEL CO.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 5—Report of Truscon Steel Company, including equity in earnings of affiliated companies, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net profit of $1,-200,831 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.44 a share (par $10) on the 662,189 shares of common stock. This compares with $2,839,-976, or $4.19 a share on 618,148 common shares, in 1929.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

Quotations at 3:30 p. m.

	High	Low
Albany PWP 5s '48	73½	73½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	82¾	82¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	82½	81½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103⅝	103½
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104⅝	104⅝
Amer Foreign Power 5s	94½	94½
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100⅝	100⅝
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	94	94
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	32	31½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	131¼	131¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅜	106⅜
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	107⅛	107⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	107¼	107
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109⅛	109
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	97
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¼	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	74⅞	74¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94⅛	94⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	95	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98¾	98¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	115	114¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	104¼	104¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '04	99¾	99¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅝	97⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101¼	101¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s ct	96⅛	96⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109½	109½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	89¾	89¾
Boston & Main 5s '55	102	102
Boston & Maine 3s '67	102¾	102¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	101¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	102½	102½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¾	99¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	24⅞	24⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103¾	103⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105⅝	105⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	113	113¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¼	87
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99½
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103	103
Can Pacific 5s '54	103⅜	103⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	33¾	33¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	105⅛	105⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	Jul⅛	101¼
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	95½	95½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	48½	48½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68¼	68¼
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	99¼	99¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	29¾	29¾
Chicago & Nw 3½s '87	79	79
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	92½	92½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	90½	90½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101½	101½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s ct '44	104½	104½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91	90½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100⅜	100⅜
olumbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99½	99
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	88½	88¾
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106½	106½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105⅝	105
Container Corp 5s ct '43	70	70
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	45¼	45¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	99½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	97
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102¾	102¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	100	100
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	80¼	80¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	83	83
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	102½	102
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105¾	105¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89½	89½
Dold Packing 6s '42	65	65
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104⅝	104½
Erie RR 5s '67	80	80
Erie RR ges '75s	79	78⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96	96
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	37	37
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Goodrich 6s '45	67	66½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99½	99½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90¼	90¼
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	80¾	80¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¾	111¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	110	110
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112	111¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	53	53
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	103
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¾	105½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	60	60
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94½	94½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96½	96½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91½	91½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72½	72¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	56	56
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93¼	93¾
Kan City PtkMem 4s '90	94½	94½
Kendall Co 5½s ww	62½	62½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102¾	102¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '29	95¾	95¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	64	63
Long Island rfg 4s '49	95½	95
Louis Arkansas 5s	66½	65½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96¾	96¾
Meade 6s ww	87½	87½
Metro Edison 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Metro Water 5½s	72	72
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	88½	88½
Mo K & T 1 5s A '62	103⅜	103
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	70¾	70½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94¾	94¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	94¾	94½
Mobile & O mong 5s '47	101¾	101¾
Monteral Tram col 5s '41	99⅝	98¾
Mortgage Bond 5s '33	98¼	98½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82	82
Namm Sons 6s	103½	103½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101⅞	101⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93¼	93¼
NYC&HR rfg & imp 5s 2013	107⅛	107
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	106	105¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅛	101⅛
NY Dock Co 4s '51	76¼	76¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	89⅞	89⅞
NY Edison rfg 5½s '44	114½	114½
NY N H&H cv deb 3½s '56	81	81
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	42½	42½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	106¾	106¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	112	111⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	99	99
Nor Am Ed 5s C '39	100¾	100½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	103	102¾
Nor Am Ed Co 5s	97⅝	97½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	113¾	113¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	80	80
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98	98
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	60¾	60¾
Penn Divie Cement 6s '41	74	74
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98	97⅞
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	103½	103¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	103¼	103¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	105
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	110	109½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	109¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	85	83½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101¾	101½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '67	93½	93½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	106¾	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
Port Gen Elec 4½s	89½	89½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	73½	73½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	106¼	106¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103⅜	103⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	93	93
Pure Oil 5½s '40	90¾	90
Purity Baking 5s '48	97	97
Remington Armsf 6s '37	92	92
Rochester Gas 4½s	107	107
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅝	100½
Rutland RR con 4½s '41	85	84⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A	86½	85½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	78½	78
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106½	106½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	14⅞	14⅞
Seabd AL con 6s '45	16¾	16¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	87	87
Shell Union 5s '47	83¾	83
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84	84
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¾	98½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	90¾	90¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	78	78
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	97	97
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97½	97½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98	98
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98½	98½
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101¼	100⅞
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	88	87½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅝	107⅝
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93	93
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	105⅝	106⅜
Texas Corp 5s '44	100½	100½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99¾	99¾
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	98½	98¼
Traux Cont Oil 6½s '38 '43	80½	80
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅝	99⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	93½	93½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97	96¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103½	102¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	73¾	73⅜
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	104¼	104½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	99⅛	98½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	89	88½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104⅝	104⅝
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	163½	103¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	94¾	94¾
Western Union 5s '60	104	103¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89½	89½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100⅜
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	42	42
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	66	66
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	102	101¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open High	Low	Mar 4	Last Mar 3
1st 4½s '47	102.24	102.22	102.24	.....
4th 4¼s '38	102.24	102.22	102.24	102.24
4th 4¼s '56	106.16	106.16	106.18	106.18
US 4s '54	107.12	107.12	107.12	107.10
US 4¼s '52	111.16	111.16	111.16	111.17

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	74¾	74¾	
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	99	99	
Akershus 5s '63	99	99	
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	60	60	
Antioquia 7s A '45	60½	60¼	
Antioquia 7s D '45	63	63	
Antioquia 8s ITI '57	61	59	
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	88½	88½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94	94	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	94½	94½	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	94½	94½	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94½	93½	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 B	94½	94½	
Australia 4½s '56	87½	87½	
Australia 5s '55	70¾	70	
Australia 5s '57	70	70	
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '37	97½	97	
Belavian Pet 6½s '42	96¾	96¾	
Belgium (King) 6s '25	103⅝	103⅛	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	116½	116	
Belgium (King) 7s '45	114¼	114	
Belgium (King) 7s '50	115¾	115¾	
Berlin (City) 6s '58	76	76	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	84	83½	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	81	81	
Berlin Elec 6½s '60	78½	78¼	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	75¾	75¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	29	29¾	
Brasil 6½s '26-'57	97	96½	
Brabil 6½s '27-'57	97	96¾	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97½	97½	
Brazil 7s	67¾	67¾	
Brisbane 5s '57	84	84	
Brisbane 5s '58	83½	83½	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76	75½	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	74	74	
Bulgaria 7s '67	73½	73½	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	68	67⅜	
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	79	79	
Chile (Rep) 8s '50	83½	83½	
Chile (Rep) 8s Jan '61	82½	81½	
Chile (Rep) 8s '61	81¼	81¼	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	82	81	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	82	81½	
Chilean Loan 7s '60	81½	81½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	70	70	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '31 Jan	70	69½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	70	69	
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95⅞	95⅞	
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99¼	99¼	
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	70¾	70¾	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	86½	86½	
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	99⅝	99½	
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	88¾	88¾	
Frankfort 6½s '53	83½	83½	
French (Rep) 7s '49	120	120	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	136	136	
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94¾	94¾	
German 7s '49	105	105	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '36	88¾	88¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81½	81½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81½	81½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93	93	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	81¾	80½	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	80½	79½	
Hamburg 6s '48	85¾	85¾	
Helsingfors 6½s '60	88¼	88¼	
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	83¾	83¾	
Irish Free State 5s '60	103	103	
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95	95	
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96¾	96¼	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105	
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	82½	82⅛	
Kreuger G Toll 5s '40	93¾	93¾	
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	93½	93½	
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼	
Medellin 6½s '54	51¾	51¾	
Meridionale El 7s '57	99	99	
Mex 4s small A '10	9½	9½	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89¼	
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	53¼	53¼	
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	54¼	54½	
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	75⅝	75⅝	
New South Wales 5s '57	85	84¾	
New South Wales 5s '58	63¾	63¾	
North German Lloyd 6s '47	86	86	
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101	
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105⅝	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99¾	99¾	
Paris-Lyons-Med 7s '58	106¾	106¾	
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅞	104⅝	
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	55	55	
Peru (Gov) 8s '60	31½	31½	
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	31¾	31	
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	50	50	
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	104½	100½	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	88½	88	
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	61½	61½	
Prussia 6½s '51	84½	84½	
Prussia 6s '52	78½	78½	
Queensland (State) 7s '41	92	92	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	83	83	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	82½	83½	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	83¾	83	
Rhinelbe 7s '46	91	90½	
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	89	89	
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	43½	43½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	55¾	55¾	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89½	89	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	93½	93	
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	58¾	58¾	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	47	47	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	84½	84½	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81¾	81	
Siemens 6½s '51	100½	100	
Silesia Bk 6s '47	78	78½	
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	64½	64½	
Sydney 5½s '58	70	69	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	108½	108½	
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	90¾	90½	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	83¾	83½	
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	90¾	90½	
Trondhjem 5½s '37	80½	80½	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106½	106½	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	78¼	77½	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	78½	78½	
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	78¾	78¾	
Unterlze 6s '53	78	78	
Vienna 6s '52	82¾	82¾	
Warsaw 7s '58	85	84½	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90¼	90¼	

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4%	3½@3¾%
Customers' loans	3½@4½%	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@1¾%	1¾@1¾%
Four to six months	1¾@2%	1¾@1¾%
		Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	37⅛c	37⅛c
Bar silver in London	13d	13⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 10½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1¾@1⅛
60 days	1⅞@1⅛
90 days	1¾@1⅛
4 months	1¾@1¾
5 months	1⅞@1¾
6 months	1⅞@1¾

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	8½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	3	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2½	Tokyo	6.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	4.85⅛	4.85⅛	4.8665
Cables	4.85⅝	4.85⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0391¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394¼	.1394¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377	.2376¾	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1406¼	.1406¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¾	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674½	.2675	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0253
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129¼	.193
Holland—florin	.4009	.4008½	.403
Hungary—pengo	.1746¾	.1745¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2675¼	.268
Poland—sloty	.1130¾	.1130¾	.1123
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0058½	.0058	.193
Spain—peseta	.1078	.1078	.193
Sweden—krona	.2678¼	.2678¼	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1925¼	.1925¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175½	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2363⅛	..
Shanghai—tael	.3000	.2925	..
India—rupee	.3598	.3597	.3650
Japan—yen	.4943	.4942	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4933⅛	.4933⅛	.50
Sts Sttlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3328	.3331	.4348
Brazil—milreis	.0832	.0830	.1186
Chile—peso	.1305	.1305	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3735	.3725	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7175	.7187½	1.0343
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 1-32	.99 63-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 5—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk.Ago	Yr.Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.09⅛	1.01⅞	$1.31⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.79¼	.79¾	1.00¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.43¼	.44	.53
Flour	4.85	4.85	6.15
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	22.50
Pork	36.50	36.50	30.00
Lard	.0840	.0838	.1085
Cotton, mid-up	.1130	.1130	.1460
Zinc	.0405	.0400	.0515
Iron	17.75	17.75	22.50
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10¾	.10¾	.18
Tin	.3000	.3000	.3618
Rubber	.0577½	.0761¾	.1490
Sugar	.0450	.0450	.0485
Lead	.0480	.0480	.0600
Print cloth	.0463½	.0457½	.0535

New York Curb

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
121 Alliated Prod (1.60)	30¾	30	30
†300 Alum Co Am	101	100	101
1 Am Austin Car	1	1	1
3 Am Cit Pow&L (1½)	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
1 Am Cit Pow&L (1½) P	35	35	35
3 Am Cm Pr A (1½% P)	15¾	15¾	15¾
12 Am Cyan B	10¾	10½	10¾
3 Am Equities	9¾	9¾	9¾
13 Am & Fgn Pow war	22¼	21	22
3 Am Founders	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Am Gas & El (1A)	81	80	80½
3 Am Invest war	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
27 Am Marcaliba	⅞	⅞	⅞
216 Am Sup Pow (.40)	17½	16¾	16¾
1 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾
7 Appalach Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼
7 Ark Nat Gas A	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Asso El Ind Ltd	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Asso Gas & El A	22	22	22
4 Asso G & E war	¾	¾	¾
9 Asso Nay pf	58¾	58	58¾
1 Avis Corp Am	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 Avia Rec	16½	16½	16½
B			
1 Bell Tel Can	148	148	148
6 Blue Ridge	6¼	6¼	6⅜
3 Blue Ridge cvt pf	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
†10 Busi & Alb RR	177½	177½

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA URGED BY BORAH

Idaho Senator Declares Action Essential to the Peace of World

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 3—William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, interposed an eloquent plea for recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States into the turmoil of the last minutes of today.

Answering one by one the arguments against the Soviet régime in general and against the recognition by the United States in particular, constantly voiced throughout the past session of Congress in an effort to bring about an embargo on all Russian goods, Mr. Borah declared recognition essential to world peace.

"I do not believe," he said, "that there can be any real or permanent peace in Europe or throughout the world, until the Russian problem is settled.

"I do not see how there can be any real disarmament until Russia shall take her place in the family of nations where the ordinary amenities of international intercourse prevail.

"So long as that great power is writhing and struggling to escape from her thraldom, there will be economic and political disturbances throughout Europe."

Prefer Modifications

It is probably true, he admitted, that peasants as a class would prefer extensive modifications in the existing form of government in Russia; that there is a certain amount of convict or forced labor there, that at present the Soviet is propagandizing against religion. He admitted these and many other charges against the present régime.

"But," he said, "it is needless to speculate upon what we should like to see with reference to retrogression as to the revolution in Russia. That is not going to happen.

"The peasantry in Russia is not going back. The youth of Russia is not going back. Whatever else has happened in Russia, the revolution is an achieved fact.

"Communism may fail; the Communist Government may fail or be greatly modified; but old Russia is dead, I venture to say, never to be restored.

"It seems to me a wise policy would seize upon the present condition and the present situation and modify it instead of encouraging an attempt to go back to the old régime."

In determining our national attitude toward Russia we should not think in terms of temporary leaders or temporary policies. We should think of them rather, he said, as "150,000,000 men, women and children, governed by the same passions and guided by the same virtues as other people."

"Those people are seeking in their own way," he said, "and under most adverse circumstances, to work out their own salvation. They are seeking to put behind them a civilization which was founded upon the eternal degradation and peonage of the common people. They are seeking to escape from the injustice and the wrongs of the past.

"Leaders are here for the day. The people are here for all time. The people of Russia will ultimately determine what the policy of Russia shall be. The people will ultimately determine what the relationship of Russia shall be with the other nations of the world, and it is in that forum, the great mass of the people, that I am concerned in dealing with the Russian question."

Mr. Borah then related the courage and endurance of the Russian people during the war and emphasized their rapidly increasing economic importance in the world today as reasons for thinking of them in the terms he urged rather than in terms of today's leaders and policies.

Russia is no longer the "economic vacuum" which Charles E. Hughes called it eight years ago, Mr. Borah contended. On the contrary "our exports to Russia have increased about 214 per cent over the pre-war exports," he said.

Russia today is the largest purchaser of American agricultural implements, he said. He described the purchases of the Soviet in our automobile industry; their great demand for American technical experts; for engineers, mechanics, railway executives and many others.

Merely Discriminating

Our present policy is not preventing trade but is merely discriminating against classes of our own business men, he argued. Those with the means to exploit Russia go and get what they want. The disadvantage of the present program, he said, is that "it militates against the man of ordinary means."

Without the services of consular and diplomatic representatives the smaller tradesmen or manufacturer cannot secure protection and "it is practically impossible for him to do business in Russia," Mr. Borah said.

Mr. Borah said he had no doubt there was some convict labor, but "it is so small compared with the totality of labor that it can have very little effect on the prices of products.

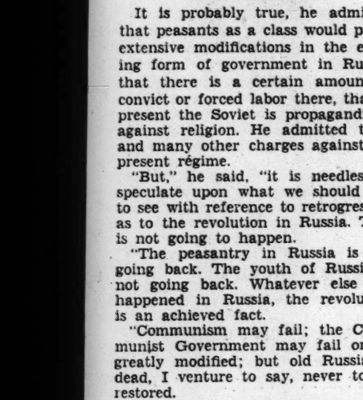
Tales of wheat dumping he flatly denied, quoting Department of Commerce figures to show that in 1929 Russia imported 12 bushels of wheat into the United States. In 1930, he said, she imported no wheat whatever.

He said he did not contend that there is not a problem with reference to American labor in the recognition of Russia, but that it never will be properly dealt with until normal relations are established between the two governments.

As to the spread of Communism in the United States, Mr. Borah asked if "you can place an embargo on ideas" and suggested that the American people "are neither deaf nor dumb nor blind."

"We must at last rely upon the character, the intelligence and the patriotism of the American people to maintain our institutions," he added.

Normal relations could be established without fear of Communism in the United States, he said, and it certainly would be better to deal with her openly, he maintained, than "in the abnormal and extraordinary way which leads to abnormal and extraordinary policies."



The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System, "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 6

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes Family (WEAF—T). The well-known Sunday evening program, one of radio's oldest, now removed to this evening and given a full hour. 7.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor (WEAF—T). Hour of popular classics, light opera, musical comedy, talkie tunes and popular ballads. 8.

Arturo di Filippi, tenor; Little Symphony Orchestra (WOR). Tchaikovsky's entire "Nutcracker Suite" and Mozart's "Musical Joke" suite, by orchestra. 8.

Mixed chorus; orchestra (WJZ—T). Nothing more serious than the "Blue Danube Waltz," some light opera and musical comedy mention, and current ballads. 9:30.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Fifteen minute "Songbird" period. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Three distinct favorites: "When I Was a Lad," from "Pinafore," "Lady, Play Your Mandolin" and "S'Wonderful." 10.

"Gypsy Trail" (CBS—T). Romany music by Emery Deutsch's orchestra and Margaret Kondor, soprano. Feature, Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody," with a cadenza on the cymbalon, a large edition of the zither, played with hammers. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; male trio (WJZ—T). Fifteen minute "Footlites" period. 7:45.

Ohman and Arden, pianists; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). The duo's best work in this period—a Gershwin medley. 8.

Male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS—T). "Rhythm Choristers." 8:15.

Lillian Taiz, soprano; baritone soloist; orchestra (CBS—T). Old time popular review. 8:30.

Arthur Murray's Dancing Class (WJZ Chain). 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.

Helen Carlin, soloist; Harry Reser's Eskimos (WEAF Chain). A group of specialties. 9.

Marcella Shields and Helene Handin; orchestra (WEAF Chain). "The Two Troupers." 9:45.

Vaudeville (WEAF—T). Half hour. 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30, 8:30.

Crime Prevention Program (WEAF Chain). Stories from actual police records. 10.

Nit Wit Hour (CBS—T). Some of the least serious moments in radio. 10:30.

"The March of Time" (CBS). Original sketches designed by Time magazine, a dramatization of actual news, on the basis of importance, rather than dramatic quality or effect. 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Best-known in this program: "Magic Flute" overture, Massenet's "Elegie," Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in G Minor." 6:05.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Symphony and opera music of Haydn and Wagner, smaller classics and ballads. 11.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WJZ, CKGW, WLW). 7:15.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

Daytime Programs

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain). 9 a. m.

Parnassus String Trio (WEAF Chain). 9 a. m.

"Three Little Maids" (WJZ Chain). String trio. 9:30 a. m.

Columbia Mixed Quartet (CBS). 10 a. m.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). 10:15 a. m.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit (CBS). Half hour. 10:15 a. m.

"The Symphony"; "Wagner" (WEAF and WJZ Chains). Two movements of Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony," in first half hour; "Ring" operas excerpts in second half of Music Appreciation Hour, by orchestra under Walter Damrosch. 11 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

Marion McAfee, soprano; Julius Mattfeld, conductor (CBS). Columbia Revue. 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

Adele Vasa, soprano; Theo Karle, tenor (CBS—T). Columbia Artist Recital. 2.

Vocational guidance and current events (CBS—T). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). 2:45.

"Melody Three" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 2:45.

United States Marine Band Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). Forty-five minutes. 3:15.

"Paolo and Francesca" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production of the Steven Phillips play. 4.

Cecille Geschichter, pianist; Benjamin De Loache, baritone; Abe Burg, violinist (CBS—T). Three artist pupils of the Curtis school in Philadelphia. Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata," best-known of his many works in that form for the piano, opens. 4.

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Review of "The Mikado." 5.

BROOKLINE BOARD CHAIRMAN DEFEATED

A mistaken count of votes in Precinct 3, Brookline, reversed the result previously announced and gave William J. Hickey Jr., a victory over Charles F. Rowley, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, yesterday. The error was discovered by Fred B. Richardson, town clerk.

It was announced earlier that Mr. Rowley had been elected by 50 votes over his opponent who defeated him in the town caucus. The clerk found that there had been a mistake in adding the votes, and that Mr. Rowley's total in Precinct 3, should have been 638 and not 908.

WET ATTEMPT FAILS IN OHIO HOUSE VOTE

COLUMBUS, O., March 4 (AP)—The Nippert resolution to repeal constitutional prohibition in Ohio was defeated, 47 to 76, by the Ohio House of Representatives yesterday.

The resolution, sponsored by Louis Nippert (R.), of Cincinnati, proposed to place before the electors next November the question of repeal of the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution.

AUTO-GRAPHS

THE automobile is decentralizing business, according to the merchant, so he moves half of his business to the suburbs. But those who stubbornly remain in the down-town districts, and a large proportion of them still do, are being kept in business mainly because of automobile patrons.

City Planners— Spare That Auto!

A survey conducted by the Albert R. Erskine bureau of Harvard University brings the automobile into its true light as a booster of down-town business. That does not mean that automobiles bring the majority or retail shoppers. By no means! Buses and electric cars carry 60 per cent of the shopping traffic. But in the value of products purchased, the automobile patron predominates, the study discloses. Moreover, one shopper in an automobile can carry home as much as she likes, while the trolley car patron must limit her purchases to the capacity of her arms.

Analyzing the automobile trade, it was found that owners of cars parked in lots or in down-town garages are by far the largest contributors to business activity. In total value of purchases they were found to be more than three times as important as the shoppers whose cars were parked at the curbs.

In the value of the average purchase, chauffeur-driven cars led, autos parked in garages and lots were second, autos parked at the curb were third, walkers fourth, trolley car patrons fifth.

Mr. Traffic Commissioner—spare that automobile when traffic control plans are in order.

* * *

It is not easy to envisage Copenhagen, one of the bicycle cities of the world, dodging motor vehicles. But even the glory of the past must fade before the progress of the ages. And Copenhagen, like almost every other large city, is feeling the pulsations of motorized traffic.

Motors Throb In Bicycle City

Evidence that Denmark's capital city is not taking the step from two to four wheels any too easily is evident in figures, which show that only one-fifth of the 110,324 motorcars in the country are in Copenhagen. One out of every 27 Danish inhabitants now has a car, a higher average than many countries.

France, for instance, Europe's leader in the motor field, has only one car to every 19 persons. The Danes still cling to the motorcycle, reports reveal. There are 23,349 of them, or 13.4 per cent more than last year.

* * *

Who manufactured the first pneumatic tire? Herbert Baughman of Canton, O., contends that he did. He was an experimenter in a factory when he built his first pneumatic tire for "them new-fangled automobiles," according to his narrative. He tried several methods, including one in which he inflated an inner tube and carefully wrapped it with a long strip of rubberized fabric to elliminate splicing.

Claims First Pneumatic Tire

Most of the great tire makers of today started as builders of bicycle tires. Mr. Baughman was one of them. He first worked in a fatcory that turned out 35 tires a day. He described the crude process of making tires as follows: "A long pole was used as a pattern, a rubber inner tube was placed on the pole as a foundation, four or five layers of rubberized fabric were wrapped around it, and a layer of rubber placed on the outside for a wearing surface.

"Removing the limber tire from the pattern, the ends were spliced to form an airtight container, and the tire was then heated in a metal mold for an hour to give it its final shape and cement the rubber."

"From bicycles, the next jump was to carriage wheels in the tire industry," he said. "Clincher tires resulted in a change in manufacturing methods. Then came the straight-side tire."

"I built one tire, about 34 x 6, that weighed 88 pounds," he concluded.

* * *

About one out of every 20 cars that pass is still being paid for on credit. This estimate is based on figures compiled by the United States Commerce Department, which show that in 1930 2,995,622 motorcars were purchased on the installment plan, entailing a credit extension of $1,229,965,000.

A Credit to The Car Owner

Installment sales in 1929 reported to the department involved 3,559,829 cars and $1,622,788,000. For the sake of comparison, 2,469,658 cars were sold on installments in 1928 with a credit advancement of $1,196,544,000.

* * *

A new motor fuel possessing all the properties of the best petrol, but costing only 8d. a gallon instead of the usual 1s. 4d., has been promised British motorists in the near future. It is said to be an alcohol mixture without water content. The two big companies concerned in its production and sale are the United Molasses and the Distillers Company, it is stated.

British Await New Motor Fuel

Alcohol fuel, which has been used extensively for racing purposes, possesses excellent "anti-knock" qualities, it is claimed.

* * *

The latest type of "jerkless bus" is now appearing on London streets. It is a 50-seater, double-deck affair, fitted with one of the automobile industry's outstanding inventions of the last year — the Daimler "fluid" flywheel and pre-selective gearbox. By this device—so far fitted only to luxury motorcars—gear changing cannot be rough or jerky, nor can there be any jerk when starting.

Now for the "Jerkless Bus"

The vehicle is said to move with the ease and smoothness of a steam engine. Besides adding greatly to the comfort of the passengers, its well wishers declare that the task of the bus driver is a far less arduous one.

NEW POLICY ON FOREIGN LOANS WINS

(Continued from Page 1)

He "hoped' that American bankers who contemplated the making of foreign loans would give prior notice to the department. There was no compulsion about the request. Neither supervision nor control was essayed, but, no matter how mild it is, any government action has unique and dominant implications. And this was the case with the 1922 announcement.

What started as a "hope" was interpreted as a command. It would be difficult to find an issuing house in New York which has failed to satsify the "hope" of the State Department that it should be apprised of loan negotiations. It would be still more difficult to find an issuing house that has gone forward with such negotiations after hearing from the State Department that they were undesirable.

Practice in replying to these banking proffers of advance information varies with the loan in question. Some bankers say that they hear from the department only in the event of an objection being raised. And in this case the disapproval is seldom if ever registered formally. Either the department announces its decision by telephone to New York, or verbally to the interested banker. Hence the supervision exercised by the department is variously called "telephonic" or "verbal" supervision.

Only gradually was it discovered that the Government frowned on loans to nations which had not funded their war debts to the United States. Now, virtually all of the war debts have been funded, and this ban has been lifted, save in the case of Soviet Russia.

Many Fingers in the Pie

In deciding whether a loan proposal is undesirable, the State Department makes a practice of consulting other departments which might have a special interest in the negotiations. In banning loans to the war debtors, the department naturally found its inspiration in the Treasury.

Another department which has shared the responsibilities of supervision is the Department of Commerce. Under Mr. Hoover this department several times went on record as opposed to the lending of money to monopolies, as, for instance, the Brazilian Coffee Institute and the German Potash Syndicate, both of which organizations applied in vain for accommodation in the New York market five years ago.

Both the State Department and the Department of Commerce are also opposed to what is called non-productive borrowing. Loans, in other words, should be restricted to development schemes, so that the borrowing country might be benefitted at least to the extent of being able to provide for repayment out of the increment in its wealth created by the loan. In particular this principle has been applied to Central America and Germany.

In Central America the United States has undertaken a special concern for the maintenance of stability of government, a stability which would be disturbed by profligate borrowing.

American loans to Germany, which amount to no less than $1,500,000,000, have always been watched closely by the State Department, especially from the standpoint of productivity.

Lacks Full Organization

But the State Department has neither the organization nor the authority to examine all loan applications with the care, say, of the issuing house, Nor can it be expected to have a continuing interest in seeing that American money goes into the development of resources which will insure repayment. That would be the answer to those who could undoubtedly point to many examples of unproductive loans as flouting the general idea underlying the supervision policy of the State Department.

Hitherto the Secretary of State has looked at the loan applications solely from the standpoint of their effect on public policy.

At the same time these examples give point to the support which the Senate resolution seems destined to evoke. In spite of State Department denials, which have been forthright and frequent, many investors are under the impression that their foreign bonds carry a kind of guarantee from the American Government.

Nothing could be further from the truth, yet zealous bond salesmen, in their enthusiasm to dispose of their bonds, have sometimes helped to keep such an impression alive.

Glass Foremost Critic

Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, who proposed the Senate resolution, has long been known as the foremost critic in Congress of the foreign loan policy. He has described it as "a dangerous centralization of power" and has attacked it as unconstitutional. According to his view, the State Department has no more right to approve or disapprove foreign loans than it has to embargo the export of commodities in general.

There is much support for this opinion in New York. Bankers object to the tie which at present exists between Wall Street and Washington, though there would be no objection to the development of an "understanding."

Foreign loans and diplomacy have so long gone together that there is plenty of precedent for the State Department policy.

In Great Britain it is a kind of gentlemen's agreement resting upon a tradition of looking to the Bank of England and the Treasury for guidance. In consequence, it is able to dispense with explicit regulation, even in such a mild form as obtains in the United States.

The other practice, that which depends upon law, is called the continental system. Its leading exponent is France, where it is held to be a government duty to control the disposition abroad of the people's savings. In pre-war days most of the French loans were devoted to the development of foreign policy.

The same attitude seems to govern the post-war capital exportation which has recently restarted from France. The first loans are being granted to those countries which are related to France by political bonds stronger than those which ordinarily unite nations, such as Rumania, Poland, and Jugoslavia.

U. S. ACCLAIMS NAVAL TREATY AS ACHIEVEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

the long-continued process toward the completion of this plan, the cause of disarmament has been fortunate in the devotion and application of the men charged with the conduct of foreign affairs.

Congratulates Statesmen

"In the last phase of the negotiations, Mr. Henderson, M. Briand and Signor Grandi have given it the full measure of their statesmanship and the successful result is a matter for congratulation in the whole world. I am happy also to acknowledge the impetus given the settlement by the suggestions of Ambassador Gibson conveyed in Paris and Rome last November.

"I feel that the responsible heads of governments and the peoples of the world owe a debt of gratitude to the infinite patience and ability of all who have collaborated so effectively toward the settlement and that they realize the fortunate augury which the solution of this problem by direct conversations between the interested parties contains for the progress in the removal of the obstacles on the path of a general and reasonable limitation of all armaments."

Mr. Stimson expressed the view that no new naval conference would be necessary to put the Franco-Italian agreement into operation. He said he did not believe it would change the treaty negotiated in London, although he would have to reserve judgment on this point until he had received the final text.

Asked regarding the high submarine tonnage figures allotted to France, as reported in European press reports, Mr. Stimson pointed out that France already had some 90,000 tons of submarines while the United States is limited to 52,700 tons. Furthermore, he explained, France can build up to any total, even 200,000 tons, and there is nothing the United States can do about it.

Therefore, Mr. Stimson added, an agreement by which France agrees to bring its total down is an achievement.

Satisfied With French Plan

Mr. Stimson also called attention to the fact that the United States Navy was not concerned about French submarines and that if Great Britain, the chief country which has had apprehension regarding them, is now satisfied, certainly the United States will be.

Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador at London, reported that he had been informed by the Foreign Office that the terms of the naval agreement, with an explanatory statement, were being forwarded to the British Ambassador in Washington for delivery to the Secretary of State.

John Work Garrett, United States Ambassador at Rome, reported that the following is an extract from the communiqué, issued at the termination of the meeting on the night of March 3, of the Fascist Grand Council at which the naval agreement was discussed.

"Foreign Minister Grandi made a full report of the recent naval agreement. Then followed the report of Minister of Marine Sirianni on the technical details and figures of the agreement. The head of the Government then summarized and showed the future importance of the agreements. The following order of the day was then voted: 'The Fascist Grand Council after listening to the reports of Ministers Grandi and Sirianni considers that the terms of the Italo-Franco-British naval agreement are satisfactory from every point of view and applauds Ministers Grandi and Sirianni and their collaborators.'"

Mr. Garrett also reported that Italian press comment on the Italo-French naval agreement was uniformly enthusiastic, and hopeful that it may pave the way to the solution of other outstanding problems between the two countries and to a clarification of the international atmosphere in general.

RASKOB DROPS WET STRATEGY FOR TIME BEING

(Continued from Page 1)

selves how they shall handle this great problem."

Mr. Raskob's statement was admission of a setback for his group. How serious only time will tell.

At a Later Meeting

That the Smith-Raskob-Shouse group members do not consider themselves completely defeated was clearly indicated by Mr. Raskob's remark that while no policies would be acted on at this meeting, another meeting of the National Committee would be called later in the year, possibly in December, at which time an effort would be made to obtain positive action.

Whether this circuitous strategy will be followed out or is merely a gesture to screen the fact that they were forced to abandon definite plans to jam through a wet policy and to lay the groundwork for certain candidacies, will be disclosed later on.

For the present one fact is certain—that their plans went amiss and that in the face of nation-wide outcry in Democratic ranks against their avowed purpose they had to retire, at least for the time being.

If as they claim they had the votes in the National Committe to jam through their program, today's announcement by Mr. Raskob disclosed that in the face of the vehement protest on all sides they dared not force the issue.

The abandonment of the Smith-Raskob-Shouse program for the present is a signal victory for the opposition coalition of Southern drys and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York. The former were present in full strength at the meeting in the persons of leading Democratic Senators and former Gov. Harry E. Byrd, of Virginia.

Mr. Raskob's maneuver had the effect of almost instantaneously changing the atmosphere of the meeting. When the gathering assembled it was tense and quiet. Attention was centered on what was expected would be a bitter struggle for control of its leadership.

His announcement that he would submit his plans only for consideration at some future date after the party had time "for their mature discussion" broke the tension. His statement was an admission of at least temporary defeat, and what had promised to be a contentious event settled down to a friendly partisan rally, with hostilities directed toward the Republicans, instead of against one another.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc—508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants"; orchestra.
5:15 Talk.
5:25 Organ Interlude.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI Organist.
6:00 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
7:30 Popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Harry Richman, guest soloist; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Birthday Party; "Sam Houston"; soloists; quartet; string ensemble.
9:30 Recorded Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. R. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; tap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; Will Rogers, guest speaker; James Melton, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Helen Rowland and Arthur Schutt, voice and piano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 Ramy Weeks and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Ciara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McNeily's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:45 Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:30 "Around the Camp Fire."
6:45 Stirlets Orchestra; time.
8:00 Melodist Orchestra.
8:15 Popular program.
6:30 Fireside Fancies; Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program; male quartet.
7:30 Davis Brothers; Selberling Singers; recorded.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo"; sketch.
8:00 Tenatones Orchestra.
8:15 Recorded popular program.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "The Show Goes On."
9:00 Recorded dance orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Concordia Seminary Choral Club.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 "East Lynne."
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup; Major and Minor, piano duo; Jimmy Riley, comedian; Dorothea James, soloist; John Hundley, soloist; Sylvia Clark, soloist; orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ recital; weather.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour; National Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 80 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material and aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear, direct from makers; suit lengths by mail, postage paid; samples free. JAMES ST. TWEED DEPOT, 329 Stornoway, Scotland.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH FASHION MANUFACTURING CO., 9 N. Franklin, Chicago, require women representatives to sell lingerie; commission basis; full or part time; experience unnecessary; please write.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; commission basis; pleasant dignified, profitable work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 23-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 736 Princeton, N. J.

Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MANAGING housekeeper, exp. typist; residential or hotel experience; go anywhere; references. G-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 216 Hemenway St.—Two and three-room furnished apartments overlooking Fenway; also rooms, $5 up; rent reasonable. Ken. 3438.

BOSTON—8-room apartment, unfurnished, attractive, spacious, overlooking Fenway. Apply 18 Audubon Rd., Suite 31, or Janitor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2035 E. 29th St.—2-room kitchenette apartment; sunny, heat, gas, electric; ADULTS; $40. Mansfield 6-3455.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Attractive 2 and 3-room apartments from $42 and $50; carefully managed house; Broadway section. Phone Great Neck 4015.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 67th—Unfurnished, beautiful duplex studio apartment; fireplace; view of park; dining room panelled English carved oak; three balcony bedrooms; two baths; large kitchen; sublet. MAJOR WHITE, VAnderbilt 3-5685.

NEW YORK CITY, 72rd, 310 West—Large salon, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, furnished; exclusive house; wonderful view. Endicott 2-3820. LEWIS.

TO RENT—Superior apartment in one of the best locations in Cottage Park section and commanding delightful view of the harbor: 6 rooms, bath, hot water heat, 3 fireplaces, thoroughly modern; available April 1. Can be seen by appointment only with ELLIOT & WHITTIER, Agents, 73 Jefferson St., Winthrop Center, Mass. Telephone Ocean 0539.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the new! FASHION. Tel. Endicott 0630 for appointment (N. Y. C.)

HOUSES WANTED

SEVEN or eight-room house, two baths, wanted to rent April 1; Westchester Conty, N. Y. (Larchmont preferred). Box W-13, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 18.

The Addington

A quiet home; large, airy rooms, some with private bath; large room suitable for studio; all conveniences; garage space; good meals and service. Regent 3139, 124 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

THE GLADE

A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 728.

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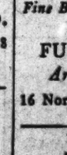
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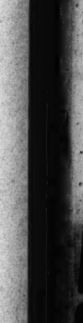

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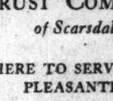

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

The Skunk

ALTHOUGH skunks are common in North America, they are not popular, owing to their well-known method of defense. If a question arises relating to right of way or some other difference of opinion, these creatures, no larger than a cat, usually go unmolested. They just wave their bushy tails above their backs and wise dogs and discreet people beat a rapid retreat. Their effective method of spraying the air with an offensive fluid has put a ban upon them socially, although the writer has seen a domestic cat sitting within a few feet of a skunk that was in the garden digging for grubs.

It may be that this peculiar means of defense gives these handsome mammals their habitually slow-moving, independent manner when out for a walk. Incidentally, if you chance to meet a mother skunk with five or six little ones walking Indian file, do not expect them to deviate one inch from the course the lady has chosen.

Mainly night loving (nocturnal) in habit, the skunk occasionally walks abroad at twilight in search of food, which consists of worms, insects, grubs, mice, mushrooms, small fruits; and it must be confessed it explores a henhouse occasionally. It is, nevertheless, considered beneficial to the farmer because of the insects and rodents it destroys. It is also an excellent scavenger.

Although the little spotted southern skunk may climb low trees when pursued, the common species is entirely terrestrial, living and raising its young in burrows. The animals are marked by a white spot on the forehead that divides into two stripes that mark the sides, leaving a broad black strip down the back; and the long, bushy tail shows the white marking.

A Word a Day

Silhouette

A political story lies back of this word, which is now applied to the shadow representation of an object—commonly a face profile—usually cut from black paper. (Silhouettes are sometimes made by tracing the outline of a shadow thrown on a piece of paper, and filling in with a dark color.)

Etienne de *Silhouette* was French Minister of Finance in 1759, and characterised his tenure of office by introducing a number of so-called reforms which were considered unduly parsimonious. As the little shadow pictures were the cheapest and most meager forms of portraiture, this art was named in derision, by his critics, after the pinch-penny official.

Sil-hou-ette' is accented on the third syllable and is pronounced as though spelled sil-oo-et', in which the i is as in it, oo as in foot, e as in get.

"The silhouette cutter, with tiny shears and nimble fingers, is seldom seen today."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

What They Say

A Wider Individuality

"Internationalism does not mean the surrender of individuality."—*Albert Einstein.*

Amen!

"Any music that is so complicated that it has to be explained can't be enduring music."—*Albert Coates, British composer and conductor.*

Speaking From Experience

"I have never known an explorer who was not either bankrupt or close to it."—*Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.*

The Talkies

"The trouble with the talking pictures is that there are not enough successful stage plays."—*Samuel Goldwyn, cinema producer.*

A Quotation for Today

KIND hearts are the gardens,
Kind thoughts are the roots,
Kind words are the blossoms,
Kind deeds are the fruits.
—ANON.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

Whew! I wonder what has happened to the weather—Yesterday it was cold and windy—
And everybody is going around as though it were the middle of summer!
Then we landed here after a long airplane ride and now it's hot and I'm panting like a steam engine—
But thank goodness there is plenty of shade and nice soft grass—
And oh, my—doesn't it feel fine!

Odds and Ends

Salt in the Dead Sea

The salt in the Dead Sea, of an estimated value of $100,000,000,000, is enough for the Eastern Hemisphere's needs for centuries.

Old but Ever New

The age of the earth has been estimated at 1,852,000,000 years by a member of the faculty of Yale University, who bases his conclusion on the study of a piece of uranite rock from Russia.

A Pulp Source

The United States forest service estimates that the Alaskan forests can supply 1,000,000 tons of newsprint annually in perpetuity.

Old Trees

Tree specimens found 120 feet below the surface in Seattle, Wash., have been identified as coast redwood, estimated to be 40,000 years old.

America's Cities

In 1920, the United States had 68 cities with a population over 100,000; the latest census gives 93; and these 93 contain more than one-fourth of the total population. New York City heads the list with its 6,958,782. The 10 largest cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburgh.

RADIOCASTING
ACCORDING TO THE DEPT OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK LEADS IN THE NUMBER OF RADIO STATIONS WITH 45, WHILE WYOMING HAS BUT 1.

In Lighter Vein

Mud and Beauty

"Mud," says a doctor, "is one of the greatest aids to beauty." If one would be admired, we assume, one must add mire.

THE TREND IN SPORTS

Chicago Daily News

The Illusion

"Americans," says an English paper, "have no bigger illusion than that they speak the same language as ourselves." And Englishmen have no greater illusion than that!

Nothing But Kindness

Lady: "Have you ever been offered work?"

Tramp: "Only once, madam. Aside from that, I've met with nothing but kindness."

Quite Possible

Note from police headquarters: "Are C. Haberle and G. Haberle, who have a bad reputation in your village, identical?"

Report to headquarters: "Christopher and Gustave Haberle are well-known rowdies, and it is quite possible that they are also identical."—*Lustige Kölner Zeitung* (Cologne).

Carry Them in His Pocket

Bailiff: "If you have nothing else, I must take the goldfish as a pledge."

Debtor: "Take them—the bowl belongs to my landlady."—*Lustige Kölner Zeitung* (Cologne).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'And On It Goes

Wichita, Kan.

WELL-EARNED success usually brings with it graciousness. Knowing this, a young writer recently asked permission to call upon an author whose reputation is firmly established.

A careful study of the works of the established writer had led the novice to believe she would find a friendly attitude in her hostess, but she was not prepared for the consideration which she found. The hostess asked if she had brought a manuscript. The young woman admitted timorously that she had. Her hostess requested her to leave it, designating a date later in the week for her to call again to discuss her work further. This was so much more than the young woman had expected that she went away exceedingly happy.

At the appointed time she again called and found the author had given her manuscript a very careful reading. The young woman was so pleased to think one who was so very busy could find time for such kindness that she frankly said, "I cannot tell you what this means to me. I knew from reading your books that I could expect encouraging words, but I never dreamed of your giving me constructive criticism on my work."

It was then that the author told her why she conscientiously tried to help anyone who came to her for advice. "Years ago," she said, "when I first started to write I lived in a small town and did not know a single person who was interested in writing. Finally in desperation I wrote to a well-known author who lived in my native state. I received an encouraging letter and an invitation to call at the first opportunity. Fortunately, this opportunity came sooner than I had expected. That first call was the forerunner of a very helpful, pleasant friendship.

"During my years of apprenticeship she encouraged me to struggle on. She advised and guided until my future was secure. After a degree of success had come to me, bringing with it financial independence, I went again to her and asked her to let me pay for the time she had given me. She instantly refused any material reward, but made this stipulation: that whenever I found a young writer whom I could conscientiously encourage to continue writing I was to offer all the help I could, and when he or she, in turn, had 'arrived' the good work was to be carried on."

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 11

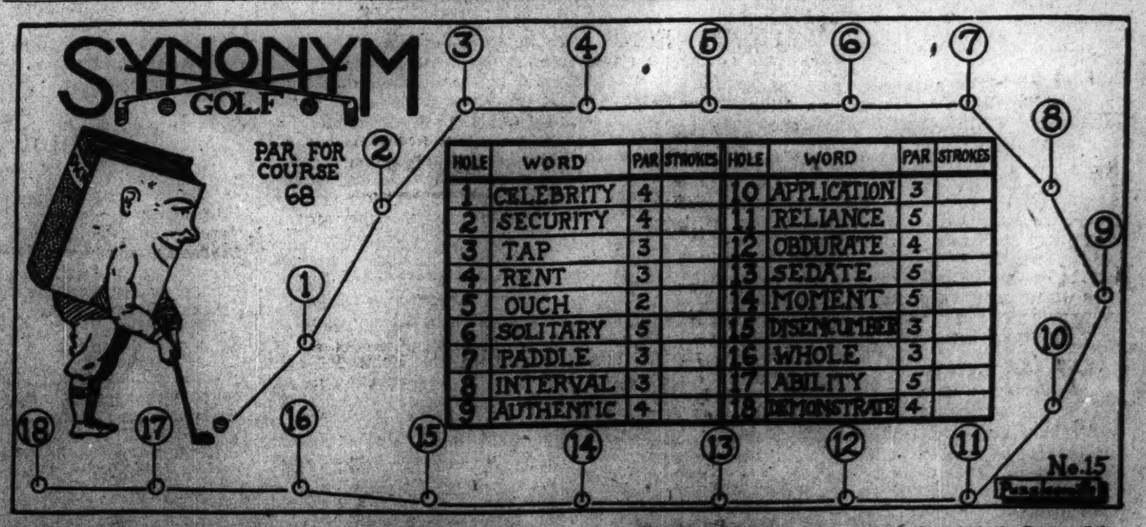
Winner:
H. J. GRONAUER, Memphis, Tenn.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Ascend	4	Fly	3
2.	Improve	4	Aid	3
3.	Effort	4	Try	3
4.	Envisage	3	See (@)	1
5.	Sphere	4	Orb	3
6.	Benefit	3	Aid	3
7.	Issue	4	End	3
8.	Furnish	5	Fit	3
9.	Careful	5	Shy	3
10.	Attention	4	Heed	4
11.	Greet	4	Hail	4
12.	Ventilate	3	Air	3
13.	Captivate	5	Win	3
14.	Gratify	5	Joy	3
15.	Distinction	4	Note	4
16.	Entitle	4	Dub	3
17.	Diminish	3	Ebb	3
18.	Impression	4	Cut	3
		72		55

"Dick Shunary" is glad to dust off another seat in the select circle of "two-timers"—those who have won two games of Synonym Golf. The winner offered substitute words which might have lowered his score to 56, but "Dick" thought he had plenty of hair-splitting as it was.

The lowest score received was a 45 from West Newton, Mass., but neither "see-C" nor the substitute word, "bow," on hole 11 could quite pass muster. "Bow" also disqualified a remarkable 49 from San Francisco and a 54 from Victoria, B. C. (Both offered "nod" as a substitute, but "nod," as well as "bow," requires "to" to complete the meaning as synonymous with "greet." "Poe" (obsolete in this sense) on hole 14 was enough to disqualify a 55 from Detroit.

Accompanying her score of 67, a synonym golfer in Sacramento, Calif., writes this, "This is interesting—should be a sure cure for miniature golf." Tsk-tak-tak!!



RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, ALONE is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but SOLE is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word or synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par hand in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Good News From India

PEACE in India! It is news which will be welcomed around the world. For the agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin makes possible the carrying forward of the great work so nobly begun by the Round Table Conference in London. Indeed, failure to agree would have nullified, at least temporarily, the whole effort to get into operation a constitution for India.

While it would be misleading to imply that anything like a state of war has existed, pacification of that important section of Indian opinion represented by the Congress Party was a prerequisite of any effective steps in the development of the plan for progressive self-government.

Cessation of disturbances incident to the civil disobedience campaign and the release of thousands of political prisoners, which are indicated in the truce terms, are vast benefits in themselves. But more important is the very fact that the Nationalists and the Government of India have reached an agreement. This means that the delicate negotiations necessary to the further definition and application of a constitution can go forward in a favorable atmosphere.

Without assuming that the arrangement reached will turn the Indian Nationalists into loyal colleagues of the British authorities, it may be taken as assured that some of the major difficulties surrounding India's future will be reduced. For nearly a year the activities of Indian Nationalists have interfered with business, diminished the yield of taxes and brought the ordinary operations of government to a standstill over very wide areas.

The agreement is well termed a truce. More definite settlements must be worked out. The Indian situation generally is still very serious. A heavy budget deficit has to be met. Jails are crowded with political prisoners. Administration is disorganized. Friction between antagonistic sects has become acute. Considerable time must necessarily elapse before anything like normal conditions can be restored.

Nevertheless, the agreement means that the chief political organization among Indians has for the first time shown that it sees in the Round Table scheme the promise of a genuine road toward that independence to which India looks forward. And this road can now be followed with better hope of a happy ending than ever before.

Confidence Needed at the Top

FURTHER steps to make effective its cheap money policy might well be taken by the Federal Reserve System of the United States. In its recent lowering of the rediscount rate it has indicated to the public that there is plenty of money available for the reasonable needs of business. But the banks, not the public, get money at this cheap rate, relaying the funds to borrowers at several per cent more, and then only with unusual hesitation, according to business men. Some action is therefore needed to create confidence at the top—in the banking profession. Otherwise the business world will get the impression that the cheap money policy is destined, as in 1927, merely to renew activities in the stock market.

Faced with assets showing a high percentage of nonliquidity, many of the banks have to set their own houses in order, but this would be relatively simple if the maximum coöperation intended by the law which set up the Federal Reserve System actually pervaded the banking world. Well over 1000 bank closings in 1930 are not evidence of mutual aid.

Perhaps many of the closed institutions, mushroom products of flush times, deserved to go to the wall, but there are some whose books when examined show that they can pay 100 cents on the dollar. It is puzzling that these banks should have been allowed to close their doors and disturb the public needlessly at a time when confidence is needed to push business along the upgrade.

What these closings have meant in fomenting fear is disclosed in a recent bulletin of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It shows that the closing in New York City of the Bank of United States was the signal not only for many minor runs on metropolitan banks, but for a demand from other banks for extra currency beyond the amount usually needed during the few weeks prior to the Christmas holidays.

Altogether the call on the Federal Reserve Bank in one week totaled no less than $170,000,000, a withdrawal of currency for which the bank has to go back to 1907 in order to find a parallel. Then, however, there was no Federal Reserve System, and a money panic occurred. Conditions are so different nowadays that scarcely a flurry was caused in the banking world, and outsiders went about their business unconscious of any untoward event.

The incident is a striking testimony to the efficacy of the Federal Reserve System. It is a striking demonstration that credit conditions in the United States are fundamentally sound. Why, then, allow these closings to give a contrary impression?

The Federal Reserve System has done so much that there is always a temptation to ask it to do more, but more coöperation in the system might avoid those closings which are avoidable, and allay the fears in rural communities, until such time as the congressional inquiries into banking conditions may have brought an eradication of abuses.

A Choice Before Germany

IT WOULD be quite unnecessary, and indeed unreasonable, to impugn the sincerity of any country which, while professing to believe in the general friendships of the League of Nations, yet seeks special alliances.

Information has recently come to hand that Germany is hesitating between two different foreign policies. One school of thought would foster friendship with France. The other school of thought would foster friendship with Italy. In so far as these policies are meant to be mutually exclusive, it is to be hoped that neither school of thought will become predominant. It is rather to be hoped that it will eventually be seen that the two friendships are compatible not only with each other but with general European friendships.

For the sake of clarity, however, the two courses which commend themselves to different groups of diplomatic thinkers may be sharply defined. Those who argue for the Locarno policy assert that the old Franco-German feud which has brought disaster to Europe should be ended; and, from the German viewpoint, national reconstruction and the restoration of prosperity cannot be achieved in opposition to France, but only by coöperation with France. And it is certainly true that the outlook for Europe would be poor could France and Germany not forget the past. That was the opinion of those who helped to frame the Locarno pacts. The "corner stone of European peace" is a Franco-German understanding.

But almost nothing could be more remote from the object of the Locarno pacts than a sort of Franco-German alliance which would seem to postulate merely a bilateral arrangement without regard to the needs of other European countries. It will be remembered that the guarantors of these pacts are Great Britain and Italy, and other countries which likewise signed them are Poland and Czechoslovakia. So that there is nothing narrow in the Locarno conception, and those who believe that it concerns only France and Germany are mistaken. France is no less interested, but rather more interested, in the relations of Germany and Poland, for example, since the signing of the Locarno pacts.

The second school of thought, disregarding this wider aspect of the matter, and alleging that the Locarno pacts—or at least the policy which they inaugurated—seemed to promise rectifications of the Versailles Treaty, some of them at the expense of Poland, and expressing dissatisfaction with the slow progress made with this purely imaginary policy, would turn away from Paris and from Locarno, and would have Germany join hands with Rome. They hold that France has disappointed them, and that Italy, which has made itself the spokesman of the revisionists, offers greater advantages to Germany. They would, therefore, throw in their lot with Italy as against France. They would even extend this alliance of dissatisfied countries to include Russia. It is almost needless to point out that such a syndicate of discontented nations would be a definite return to the old balance of power, and would infallibly, sooner or later, mean war.

The true policy for Germany is, while not denying itself the support of any European country in the statement of its claims, to remain faithful to its accord with France; to pursue its aims within the framework of a pacific agreement, and not to pit one country against another, or conceive its friendship with one country as an expression of hostility to another. Circumstances may lay particular stress on the need of Franco-German friendship, but it should be clearly realized that "the corner stone of European peace" is valuable as part of the European edifice, and has no meaning except as part of the European edifice.

When a Shower of Rain Is a Scoop

THE people of some sections of the United States are not "Singin' in the Rain" as much as they would like to. In fact, rain is such an important event that at least one newspaper in the drought area recently "played up" a shower on its first page with pictures of the rain and passing pedestrians actually holding up umbrellas in great numbers, a situation which, it was said, appeared "for the first time in nearly a year."

Perhaps an enterprising reporter had seen in the rainfall an opportunity to seize a "scoop" from under the very noses of his competitors and to give to his own paper a story of unusual interest on a topic that usually is "passed up" as too ordinary for mention outside of "Weather Conditions." At any rate, showers in the drought regions have entered the category of "big news." For the time being a smart little fall of rain may take its place alongside events of national or state-wide interest. Even indications of showers may be discussed in the columns of the newspapers without restriction as to space; and articles on rain, its origin, past history and future prospects may find a ready market in the first pages of all the leading newspapers. And, too, the advertisers in these sections may be asking not only for "top of column next to reading matter," but also "on the page with the rain news."

Democracy and Degrees

EVER since Robert the Bruce demonstrated the extreme importance of taking an intelligent interest in the habits of spiders, Scotsmen have been setting an example to the rest of the world in many departments of life. Now James Maxton, the redoubtable Clydeside Left Wing Labor M. P., has taught Great Britain, and, indeed, the United States, a little lesson in democracy.

The American Constitution is usually considered a tolerably democratic document. It forbids titles of nobility, for example, in the United States. But in one respect it is defective. On the subject of honorary degrees it is silent. To the ardent patriot, racked by a doubt whether his natural desire to accept the degree of Doctor of Literature so flatteringly offered to him by the University of Little Puddletown-by-the-Sea can be reconciled with the true fundamentals of democracy, the Constitution, alas, gives no help. But in future he will have Mr. Maxton's example to guide him, for that well-known (and well-liked) public figure has now declined the degree of D. Litt. that his friend, Sir James Barrie, has indicated that Edinburgh University would be glad to confer upon him, on the ground that he eschews anything that distinguishes him from his fellows.

Mr. Maxton thus joins the small and noble company of those who have lacked certain degrees because they did not want them. The company of those who lack these degrees because they could not get them is, of course, much larger and, what is rather odd, it is even more distinguished. It includes Tennyson, for example, and Thackeray, and Swinburne, as well as many other almost equally famous people.

But to return to Mr. Maxton: even his stringent conscience draws the line only at honorary degrees, for, as is common knowledge, he has long been an M. A. of Glasgow. He is thus excluded from the last and smallest group of all, that of the men who have worked for, earned and triumphantly passed all the necessary examinations of university degrees and then declined to accept them, again for conscientious reasons. This is indeed a tiny group, if it can be called a group at all, for it consists, according to reports, of one name only, C. E. Montague, the celebrated novelist and former editorial writer of the Manchester Guardian.

The Muscle Shoals Veto

IN VETOING the Muscle Shoals bill, President Hoover has taken his stand boldly on one of the major political issues in America today, and one which will be extensively exploited by his opponents in both parties to block his reëlection in 1932. His rejection of this plan for government operation will undoubtedly be used in efforts to make him appear as a friend of the "power interests." Of course, such efforts will be both unfair and useless in arriving at any genuine solution of the power problem.

Unhappily, Muscle Shoals has become a political football. Kicking it about in the arena of public opinion will never promote better utilization of the huge plan of the Tennessee River nor correct present abuses in the conduct of some public utility enterprises—which incidentally the President himself decries; but those who wish to make political capital out of such abuses will not concur in the President's endeavor to take this "war relic out of politics and into the realm of service."

However, if Mr. Hoover's calculations of the possible results of federal operation of Muscle Shoals are correct, sincere friends of government operation of power plants may well thank him for this veto. The President gives detailed figures of necessary investments and possible returns, and then concludes:

> It is obvious that any estimate of income contains a large element of conjecture, as the proportions of industrial and municipal load cannot be foretold. But any estimate of the income of the project as set up by this legislation will show a loss.

If that is true, federal conduct of this gigantic enterprise as provided in the measure which has now failed would have resulted in disaster. It would have given a smashing blow to the theory of government operation by providing a striking example of its failure in practice. The President points out that:

> The very history of this project over the last ten years should be a complete demonstration of the ineptness of the Federal Government to administer such enterprise and of the penalties which the local community suffers under it.

Even if Mr. Hoover's calculations should later be proved inaccurate, the faults of the legislation which he has blocked would have prevented any adequate test of government operation. Without any provision for an accounting which would make possible a fair comparison with private enterprises, federal conduct of the Muscle Shoals plant could never have been accepted as a yardstick by which to judge private business in the same field. Among many other inadequacies along this line, the bill failed to set up any responsibility for the Government to earn interest on the investment or to pay taxes.

If Mr. Hoover had desired merely to discredit the theory of government operation he could hardly have chosen a surer way than to have permitted the bill to become law. But he had a responsibility to save the country from an ill-considered experiment which could have satisfied no one.

His veto message is a forthright and forceful statement of the case for individual as opposed to governmental enterprise. Some attack may be made on his alternative proposal for local bodies to control and lease the plants, but even those who do not fully share his conviction of the fallacy of government operation—and his own experience with Congress must help to explain his unwillingness to embark on a business in which it would be "the real board of directors"—must recognize that on this particular bill he has taken an almost impregnable ground for the battle over the power issue.

Editorial Notes

Manufacturers have performed a service in promoting highway safety by introducing the automatic windshield wiper, four-wheel brakes, easier steering, improved gear shifting, nonshatterable glass, rear-view mirrors, stop lights, and better tires. But of far more importance than all these safety attachments put together is the individual driver's obligation to "drive carefully."

How much longer Massachusetts keeps its compulsory vaccination law is a question for the legislators and the people to decide. But if they desire a hint as to the direction that progressive thought is taking, they need only to refer to figures which show that thirty-four of the forty-eight states of the American Union have abolished compulsory laws.

Kansas City, Mo., is planning to spend $500,000 to beautify its Union Station plaza. Doubtless it is expecting to welcome the Prosperity Limited.

My Friend Chico

By HOWLAND COX

VIII

CHICO and I were to travel. "We go," he said, as he came from a shack, our overnight quarters, "along the ri-ver. May-be some miles." A sleepy, overfed mule, saddled for me to ride, stood hitched to a post. One eye was open; the other was closed tight.

"We go," I answered, "if the animal agrees."

Chico nodded.

"He agree," he said, and going close tickled its ribs. It laid back its broad ears and squealed.

Around the shack came another mule. It, too, was saddled and half awake. A native foreman, leading it, disappeared when Chico gave permission.

I wondered at the haste. Perhaps the mule did, too, for turning halfway around it eyed me questioningly.

"Cuidado!" warned Chico, and the mule squealed again.

Near by, from a dank thicket, a river pushed out to flow mile after mile beside banana plantations and, finally, into the great Bay of Honduras. Beyond, and on the other side, circular hills resembling mud pies came close to the plantations, halting the ragged-leaved plants on their march toward distant mountains, rimmed with mist.

Climbing into the saddle, Chico rode forward, unhitched my mule and told me to get on. Whether he imagined I could not ride I do not know. But there was no doubt as to the mule's opinion. It nipped at my leg as I picked up the reins and expanded its middle until I thought the girth would snap.

Past the shack we went to the trail winding off into the jungle.

There were butterflies of vivid colors, birds of flaming plumage, and small, green lizards along that path creeping through the jungles and plantations.

Once we came upon a spot near the river embankment where, glancing down, I saw vines and shrubbery swaying like curtains in the morning breeze. They had dipped parts of their foliage into the water, as if bending too far while they watched their quivering reflection.

Once I saw a mass of wreckage—banana plants, bamboo and weeds brought down by the current and caught midstream.

Chico pointed.

"Mira!" he said.

Looking closely I discovered a heron, pure white and stately. There it stood, unconcerned, an odd contrast to the flood tide about it.

Chico talked and sang as we rode. He was in a gay mood and more than once turned to ask if I had had enough.

"Buen hombre," he declared each time I answered "No."

I wanted to inquire where we were going, but experience had taught me that when he planned a trip he desired its destination to be a secret.

"You see some-theeng differ-rent than e-ver you see before," he declared at midday. "May-be eet scare you. May-be not. ¿Quién sabe?"

Slipping off his mule he fastened the reins around a curious white tree, and told me to do likewise. Only a short distance we walked when, through an archway of palms, I caught a glimpse of a group of mounds in a clearing set apart from the banana plants. Beyond them was an avenue of carved stones leading to an ancient altar.

Chico watched me and, seeing my eyes brighten, exclaimed, "You know what you see?"

"The—," I started to say.

He broke in excitedly.

"Si, señor, si," he declared, "it ees the tem-ple-of the May-yans. Those people who lived here once. . . . Come, I show you."

Blackbirds fretted when we entered the avenue; a wild pig went grunting into the brush on the opposite side. From the far distance came the sound of singing; a native melody, haunting and sweet.

Before us were the monuments of the "Old Empire," the earliest of Maya civilizations, if the word is limited to the centuries during which the Mayas used a written language. Low, round boulders carved to represent crouching animals were there. But so conventionalized were they it was difficult to determine their class. The bodies were covered with hieroglyphs and strange decorations. There was something resembling feline ferocity in their features—an expression derived, perhaps, from the jaguar.

And the monoliths, varying in height from ten to thirty feet, had priestlike figures carved upon them, short, thick and powerful. The headdresses of these priests consisted of one or more weird masks, while their sides were decorated with sweeping feathers. There was probably deep religious meaning in the highly ornamental dresses, for they carried ceremonial objects, and on the monoliths were signs such as carved for the moon and the sun.

Why had they come and why had they gone?

I asked Chico, but he shook his head.

One theory I remembered had migrated them to Yucatán; another explained that the lands became exhausted; another that the climate changed, preventing satisfactory land cultivation, and still another that civil and foreign wars had forced them to move on.

Seating myself at the foot of the altar I tried to picture the ceremonies that might have taken place long years ago. Perhaps in those few moments I fancied back through the ages I came closer in touch with those people of mystery than I realized, for, with the imagination that plays queer tricks, I saw them roaming in and out of the jungle, and I watched them at their work and play. Almost those stern-faced priests came down from the monoliths and the ferocious-looking animals crept off the mounds. I imagined I heard the babble of tongues and the cries of the children. Then they ceased, suddenly and ominously, and a deep grumble of thunder rose from beyond the mountains and with it the voice of Chico calling:

"Señor!"

Turning to find him, again I heard the grumble. This time it was nearer. Overhead a clear sky spread blue as the ocean, and the sun rays fell—stinging hot. To the farther side of the opening Chico had walked. There he stood fanning himself with a large sombrero. He saw that I had seen him and pointed above the trees.

"Come," he ordered, "eet rain soon."

Glancing through the branches I found dark clouds piling high. They might have sprung from great chimneys, so black they were. The sunlight faded before the coming storm and gray shadows fell across the monuments. Chico was gone now, but I heard him calling to the mules. A drop of rain came slanting through the gloom; then another and another, until from the distance rumbled the noise of the rain beating upon the banana plants: a noise like waves roaring far off upon a sandy beach.

Slowly I moved toward the trail. The ancient mounds seemed weirdly alert. The faces of the carved priests were cold and repellent, challenging my right to trespass. Even the strange figures of the crouching animals appeared waiting the signal to leap.

There came a flash of lightning more vivid than before and a crash of thunder that might have arisen from the crumbling temple. The great ragged leaves of the banana plants beyond the ruins spread open like giant fans as the wind, sweeping through the jungle, caught and waved them to and fro. Close by and near the center of the temple court a tree with high-spreading branches had grown. To it I ran, seeking shelter. Again I heard Chico's voice calling, but pressing close to the tree trunk I hesitated, unwilling to risk a soaking.

"Señor," came the shout, and once more, "Señor."

Peering from beneath my broad-brimmed hat into the storm, my gaze, wandering about the ancient ruins dripping with water, found something that made me forget the thunder and the lightning and the weird carved figures.

Had I discovered the key to the mystery centuries old?

There before me, as plainly as though it had been built by the craft, was— I closed my eyes, then opened them, hardly daring to believe what I had seen; but there it was, with Chico standing behind it, this time behind an altar upon a raised dais, his hands extended in that familiar sign I did not know he possessed . . . standing there alone, exalted, alone in the East within an exact model of the old, old temple of King Solomon.

Notes From Santiago

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Crime to Get Less Publicity

THE Chilean Government has decided to put an end to the publication of crime reports in national newspapers, and instructions have been sent to city and provincial police heads to confer with editors on how best to achieve the object in view. The official suggestion is for a stereotyped "cronica policial" (police news) to be supplied by the chief of police to each paper daily and to be printed in a more or less established position. The facts will be stated baldly, giving names of delinquents and victims, and no additions or expansions, are to be made. In addition the practice of printing illustrations and the names of juvenile delinquents will be abandoned.

Natural History to Be Compiled

A new natural history of Chile is to be compiled under government auspices. The work will coördinate and bring up to date all information that has accumulated with respect to ethnographic, biological, geophysical and economic geography of the country. A special commission of leading Chilean men of science has been appointed, and among the names figure prominent Chileans of American, British and German descent. Chile, its natural history and physical characteristics generally, has supplied a theme for many famous men from the early days of the colony, and a vast amount of work has been accomplished during the 120 years of independence.

Mining Sphere Shows Activity

Unemployment in Chile is being combated by a comprehensive plan of public works which the United States and Great Britain are both cooperating to finance. It has been stayed in the north, and great hopes are now entertained in the nitrate fields, following the assured formation of the $375,000,000 "Cosach" combine, which is to rationalize the whole industry.

Wool shipments continue to be made from Chilean Patagonia, and the hardening of London market prices is considered auspicious. Southern farmers were threatened for a while with the prospect of having the whole harvest left on their hands, but the Government has come to the rescue with a plan of export bounty payments which has enabled shipments to proceed.

It is recognized that all remedies have been temporary. Fortunately signs are not lacking of increased activity in the mining sphere, where Chile's main wealth lies. The big American mining camps in Chuquicamata, Tocopilla and Braden report a speeding-up of production, an English combine has begun sulphur mining in the Arica area on a vast scale, and the Chilean coal mines in the south have resumed operations at full capacity.

A Close-Up of the President

Dario Rappaport, the Austrian artist who has been painting portraits of President Ibáñez and leading members of metropolitan society, has thus revealed, in the course of a newspaper interview, the intimacy of moments spent with the Chief Executive.

I found things wonderfully smoothed out for me. A chapel in the Moneda Palace was temporarily transformed into a studio, and here, for the time he could spare, the President posed. Affairs of state would sometimes call him away when he had posed only ten minutes, but he came back again as soon as he was free.

Sometimes he would be accompanied by a general or a minister; sometimes he was alone. It was when we were by ourselves that time flew by with interesting conversation.

His cordiality surprised me, and the knowledge he showed of international problems, social themes and conditions revealed him to me as a man of vast culture, clear and correct in his reasoning.

"First True Census" Obtained

Special imported American calculating machines have finished the final recount of national census papers, showing that the population of the country has definitely passed the 4,000,000 mark. The Government itself is pleased primarily because its propaganda resulted in what is described as the "first true census." Big posters were plastered over the countryside telling mothers and fathers that they had nothing to fear by revealing domestic information.

Mayors Meet in Conference

Two hundred and fifty Chilean mayors have been in conference for the first time. They were civic representatives from places as far apart as Arica of international arbitration fame, and Magallanes, the port in the Magellan Strait and outlet of rich Patagonian wool. They also came from old-fashioned mining towns like Copiapo, oasis of the Atacama desert, and nitrate ports like Antofagasta and Iquique, reminiscent of windjammer days; from pretty Concepcion and Valdivia, outlets of the German colonized south, and Osorno and Chillan, pride of the Swisslike lakes.